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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,046.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
16th Mar.	PERSIA	7861		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6394	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7808		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	ORIMA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6394	MOLDAVIA	8500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6896
11th "	ARABIA	7902		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7861		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,583	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	28th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomard	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SEMIRAMIS	3981	A. Martinolich	22nd March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	6140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KORNEUBURG	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† YORWAERTS	5990	R. Colloiani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	8490	P. Craglietto	29th May.
* TRIESTE	8098	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
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Samson House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 11th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 14th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 15th Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHARA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "AFRICA," 3,027 tons, sailing on or about 26th March calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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9th *March*, 1907.

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D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th Mar, 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "
D. BALDUINO	4,389	D. Costa	15th May "

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Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 145
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

MARCH 1ST, 1907.

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
	—City of Bombay	4,548	Feb. 2	Feb. 16	Feb. 28	Mar. 21
†	—Aston Hall	3,627	" 12	" 28	Mar. 12	" 31
†	—Methley Hall	3,491	" 22	Mar. 8	" 20	" 30
†‡	—City of London	9,000	" 21	" 4	" 18	Apl. 16
*	City of Karachi	5,547	Mar. 1	" 13	" 26	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,400	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Wistow Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl. 10	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 26	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 29	June 8	June 19	June 26

' Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Karrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Ratebbe.			

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 618 of 1901.

1. CHAPSEY PARBAT ... ...
2. KHETBAI alias RATANBAI, widow of KANJI PARBAT, deceased and ... ... } Plaintiffs.
3. CASSUM NOR MAHOMED ... ...

vs.

1. BAI HABIBAI ... ...
2. [illegible] widows of HASSAMBHAI
3. [illegible] ALLIBOY, deceased ... ...
4. ABDULLA HASSAMBHAI ... ...
5. HASAN HASSAMBHAI, a minor under age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem ABDULLA HASSAMBHOY ... ... } Defendants
6. JAIYEWALI HASSAMBHAI ... ...
7. KOOSHNALLI HASSAMBHAI and ...
8. WALI MAHOMED HASSAMBHAI ...

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1905, the following immoveable property in one lot will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above-named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Mount Road or Gorupdeo Road, in the registration and sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and all other erections built and standing thereon containing by admeasurement thirty nine thousand five hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts, Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 2 containing one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 4 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand three hundred and sixty square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet and Lot No. 13 containing five hundred and forty square feet and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Foras Free-hold land, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 555, and New Survey No. 7/371 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and one seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 401, 98 and 99 and Bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North partly by the property of Bombay Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gunpat Manekji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the premises of Gunpat Manekji to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cassibai, the widow of Crustnal Rughunath Patel, and partly by the Mount Road or Gorupdeo Road, and on or towards the South, partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Muddon Crustnaji and partly by a passage leading to Ghorupdeo Village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIKTRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs above-named, at No. 9, Bell Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of March 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

MR. and MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE beg to announce that the deferred DRAWING-ROOM MEETING of the above Society will be held on MONDAY, March 11th, at 5 p.m., at the Government Bungalow, the Ridge, Malabar Hill (lately in the occupation of H.M. the Amir). Among the speakers will be the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Revd. Dr. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and others.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 200 OF 1907.

(1) DAMODAR SUNDERDAS and (2) CHANDRASON SOONDERDAS both of Bombay Hindus, residing at Roli Chakla within the Fort, the administrators of the estate of Soonderdas Dharamsey deceased,... ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) PRANJIVANDAS KAHANDAS MASTER residing at Shaik Memon Street, (2) THAKERSEY GOKALDAS residing at Sadar, (3) PRAGMAL LILLADHAR residing at Mangesh Seney Street, within the Fort, (4) JAIVANAND PRAGMAL DANI, (5) VALLAB NARAYAN JAYNARAYAN DANI, (6) RANCHORDAS BHAVAN residing at Malbar Hill, (7) KANJI BHAGWAN residing at Shaik Memon Street, (8) MOTILAL TRIBHOVANDAS DALAL, (9) THAKORDAS MAGANLAL KANDWALLA, (10) KESHAVLAL NUMBHERAM and (11) VITHALDAS KARSONDAS TAMBAKUWALA residing at Kandawadi, (12) RANGILDAS JEYKISANDAS DALAL, (13) THAKURDAS TRIBHOVANDAS TARKAS, (14) KALIANDAS JEYKISANDAS DESAI and (15) MURLIDHAR SHRWARKLAL residing at Bhuleshwar, (16) CHUNILAL TRICUMLAL SHARMA, (17) JESHTALLAL GIRDHARLAL, (18) MAKANJI MORARJI and (19) GIRDHARNANKER NURBHORAM all residing at Pydhoni, (20) JAMNADAS NARANDAS CHAWLA residing at Abdul Rehaman Street, (21) RANCHHORDAS GIRDHARLAL residing at Kheja Moholla, (22) DOCTOR CHARILDAS TRIBHOVANDAS MASTER, (23) NAGINDAS TRIBHOVANDAS MASTER, (24) DAMODAR RUTONSI CHALA and (25) JALLIBHAI RAMJI KALLIWALLA residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort, (26) NATHUBHAI MOGHJI, (27) NATHUBHAI NENSI residing at Mandvi, (28) RUTTONLAL AIMARAM SHA residing at Parel, (29) HILLARAM KARA KAPADIA residing at Church Gate Street, within the Fort, (30) SUBRAO S. HOLKER and (31) BHUKHANDAS GOVINDJI residing at Girgaum, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants.... Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given under section 30 of the Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against the Trustees, the Managing Committee and the Members of the Bombay Aryasamaj inter alia praying for the following relief:

1. That it may be declared that the amount of Rs. 5668 is due from the Bombay Arya Samaj and the members of the society to the estate of the Late Sunderdas Dharamsey payable out of its property and funds.

2. That the said debt is payable out of the moneys collected, set apart or gathered in for the Arya Samaj Shan Fund by the said Society and in particular out of the moneys in the Bombay Savings Bank aforesaid in the names of the first Plaintiff and the 1st defendant.

3. That the said Moneys and debts are payable also out of the properties of the said Arya Samaj equitably mortgaged to the said Sunderdas Dharamsey as aforesaid and that the same may be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of the said debt.

4. That the rents of the said Chawl may be declared to be applicable to the payment of the said debt and applied accordingly.

5. That the moneys held to be applicable to payment of the said debt may be ordered to be paid to the Plaintiffs.

6 That the Defendants be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

7. That the Plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require, and that the hearing of the said suit has been fixed for 10th June 1907. Dated this 9th day of March, 1907.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 9th day of March, 1907.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 8.] [BOMBAY, *March* 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/16		¼
3 do. Rentes.....	96½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan.....	101½		¼
3½ do. Govt Securities...	65½	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31⅞	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛	1/16	
Do. in New York	68⅛	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·32	·01½	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·51½	¼	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84⅛	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.....	4⅛%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....	4¼%	¼	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills.....	5⅛%	¼	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills.....	5⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4⅜%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4⅛%	un	chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £150,000
Earmarked for Indian Currency £500,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... ... 1s. 3 1/16d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 180,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 1,20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots			Steady
Futures			Steady
East Indian...			Steady
Manchester			Steady
Total Sales			10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...			500 "
Imports			1.000 "
Mid-Americans			6·24+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...			11¼ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·87 +04	5·85 +02	5·85 +02	5·84 +02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·82 +01	5·79 unchgd	5·76 unchgd	5·72 —01	5·71 —01

New York—
Spot Cotton—11·45 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 9·85 — 06 / Do. do. July 10·07 —04 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later in consequence of large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11 1/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·65—05
Do. do. July 10·84—01
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

	bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	178.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	97.000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	62.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	1.050.000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	538.000

WHEAT.

Red Karachi per 29½ Old Terms Mar.-April London, done.
Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs. 85 ex-ship 4⅜ Ap.-May Dunkirk, Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47½ May-June Antwerp, done.
Brown Cawnpore, 43½ Apl.-May Dunkirk. Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44½ Mar.-April, Antwerp. Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7¼—¾
Rubber—
Para Rubber—5s. 1½d. Value.
Arrivals:— "Imperator," "Hindoo."

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales close to-day.—Fair demand, 1d. lower. Prime at last sales rates.
Total Sold 1,035,000.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
3 Bundles silver Coins	5,017	Mahomet-metah	Dwarka	E Hazlet
1 Bundle Rs ...	775	Bushire	Ballimba	S Pritamdas
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,000	Zebarein	Ballimba	M S Shirani
1 Case Rupee & ½ Gold Coins	12,532	Jeddah	Tientsen	M O Chandbhoy
1 Package Silver	59	London	Egypt	Bank of Bombay
[illegible] Rs ..	35,509	Jeddah	Shah Allum	Shah S N Coy
[illegible] Rupee & Gold Coins	4,708	Jeddah	Shah Allum	A M Fonzan
50 boxes Mexican dollars	....	London	Peninsular	Suptd V and P Docks
1030 Bar Silver.	....	London	Peninsular	Suptd V and P Docks
553 Bar Silver.	....	London	Peninsular	Suptd V and P Docks

COTTON.

Market Report:—
A small decline was advised in the messages received from America this morning, and the market here has been quiet during the day with prices rather easier. A moderate business was done in spot cotton at Colaba by shippers, but mills are still holding off. There are free sellers at the close at the undermentioned rates for contracts. For far-forward delivery there is some enquiry.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	241½	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach...	252/53	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	207½	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	177/78	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	173	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	155	"
Good Westerns	229/30	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	243/44	"

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6.000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 24.000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·86 —01	5·84 —01	5·84 —01	5·83 —01	5·81 —01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·78 —01	5·75 —01	5·71 —01	5·70 —01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0
April-May ... " 7 9 0
Tone—Steady.
Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore April-May. Rs. 7 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore April-May. " 8 0 0
" Gujarat April-May. Rs. 8 2 0
Tone—Steady.
Gingellyseed:—
Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 53 0 0
" 75 do. ... " 51 0 0
" 50 do. ... " 49 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 43 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... " 55 8 0
Tone—Steadier.
CASTORSEED:—
... " 36 0 0
Tone—Steady!
COTTONSEED:—
Rs. 20 8 0 to ... " 21 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Groundnuts:—
... " 44 0 0
Wheat:—
White Delhi ... " 4 7 0
Tone—Quiet.

Shares:—

Manockjee Petits ...	Rs.	3.410	April
Kohinoors	"	770	"
Davids	"	390	"
Bombay Steam Navigation Company Preference shares	Rs.	265 0 0	
Bank of India	"	55 0 0	
Treacher & Company... ...	"	590 0 0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	14.022	bales.
Wheat	6.959	cwts.
Linseed	7.702	"
Rapeseed...	6.339	"
Gingellyseed	17.289	"
Poppyseed	15	"
Groundnuts	1.093	"
Castorseed	3.675	"
Rice	3.039	"
Myrabollams	6.726	"
Cottonseed	30.198	"
Gram	3.004	"
Joowar	2.501	"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [9TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Borrowers for one or two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
There has not been much business passing to-day, Banks and Merchants being busy with the Homeward mail. The Market opened slightly firmer at 1s. 4 ¼d. T. T. and 1s. 4 ⅛d. on demand, the credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 1/16d. 3m./st. for March delivery. Bills cannot now be placed at 1s. 4 ¼d. 3m./st. for delivery earlier than April. The firmer tone is chiefly due to harder discount rates in London and not to any extraordinary supply of private bills in this market. Far Eastern rates are steady:—
We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4¼d.	
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/16d.	
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 ⅛d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	231½	

Government Paper:—
The Market opened at Rs. 97 1/16 for Cash and Rs. 97 ⅛ for the settlement and closes with sellers at these quotations. Private advices inform us that a large speculative business was done in Calcutta on Friday afternoon and quotations there opened to-day at Rs 97⅛ ready and Rs. 97⅛ for delivery forward in a month. Evidently the report is not believed in our Market as it has had no effect on our rates which, as already stated, close with sellers as under:—

Cash		97·7
1st Settlement		97·11

Bullion:—
Reuter advises the following Bullion shipments by steamer leaving London on Friday, viz:—For Bombay £ 120,000 Gold, and £ 180,000 silver.—The London silver market closed slightly firmer on Friday quotations being-up 1/16 at Rs. 31 ⅞ ready and Rs. 31 ⅞ for delivery in two months. There has been scarcely any fresh business in our local market. Ready bars are still quoted at Rs. 80 ½ ex duty. Forward quotations are also steady as under. Bar gold is unchanged:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	80	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	11	0

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 9.] [BOMBAY, *March* 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85⅞	un	1/16 chgd
3 do. Rentes	96½	un	chgd
3 do. Sterling Loan ...	101 1/16		¼
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65⅛		¼
Bar Silver in London ...	31½		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	68⅛		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·31		·01
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52½		·01½
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84⅛		⅛
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since	17 Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4¾%		½
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½%		½
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅝%		½
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1½o/o		1½
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1½o/o		1½

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... ... € 330.000
Gold " ... € 50.000

COTTON.

Liverpool

Spot			Easy
Futures			Quiet
East Indian			Steady
Manchester			Steady
Total Sales			10.000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...			1.000
Imports			24.000
Mid-Americans			6·23—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...			11⅛—¼

Future Delivery Prices:

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·73 —04	5·82 —03	5·81 —04	5·80 —04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·73 —04	5·75 —04	5·73 —03	5·63 —04	5·63 —03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	38.000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	19.000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	6.000 "
Do. to Continent ...	...	39.000 "

Spot Cotton—11·45 unchanged

Futures.—Month of March, 9·80 — 05 / Do. do. July, 10·01 — 06 } Declined early owing to port receipts running above expectations and tended to advance later through bull support and shorts covering.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11 1/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 10·65 unchanged.
Do. do. July 10·84 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

COTTON STOCK in London ...	3.000	bales
" Total *Visible Supply* ...	4.710.000	"
" " East Indian	2.70.000	"
" Quantity in Sight ...	11.340.000	"

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

Total Week's Sales	66.000	bales
" Sold on speculation	2.000	"
" Sold for Exportation	3.000	"
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	102.000	"
" Actual Exports	18.000	"
" Week's Imports	159.000	"
" Stock	1.128.000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	600	"
" Sold on speculation	—	"
" Sold for exportation	—	"
" Amountsforwarded to consumers	1.200	"
" Actual Exports	200	"
" Week's Imports	4.000	"
" Stocks	18.000	"
Afloat Americans	300.000	"
" Indian	11.000	"

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—29½ Old Terms March-April. London, sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 49½ April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 47½—May/June—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TEMPLETON—March 9, at Wodehouse Road, Bombay, on (Saturday), Mary Frances (May), the beloved wife of Arthur N. Templeton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GROSSMANN—March 6, at 17, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Louis Grossmann, of a daughter.
IRONSIDE—March 4, at Cawnpore, the wife of William Allan Ironside, of a son.
MAUDE—March 3, at Abbottabad, N. W. F. P., the wife of Sergeant H. Maude, C. M. S. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MAYDWELL—GOODRICH—March 6, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. F. W. Heycock, Lieut. H. T. L. Maydwell, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), eldest son of the late Colonel R. L. Maydwell, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L. I., to Katharine Wynne, only child of the late William Wynne Goodrich, Madras Police Department, and of Coombe Lodge, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.
MORWOOD—BELL—March 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon Luckman, Lieutenant-Colonel James Morwood, Indian Medical Service, to Mary, daughter of Dr. William T. Bell of San Francisco, U. S. A.
WRITEWAY—WALKER—March 6, at Dum-Dum, Bengal, Stephen Evan Angelo, only son of Mr. S. R. Whiteway (I. C. S. ret.), and Mrs. Whiteway of Browns-combe Shottermill, Surrey, to Charlotte Marian, elder daughter of Major (and Mrs) Melville Walker R. A.

DEATHS.

DECASTRO—February 26, at Ghazipur, of plague, Emma, the fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. deCastro.
PARKER—March 4, at Umballa, Alexander Patrick Thomas Parker, Accountant, M. W. S., aged 36 years 6 months.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 51m., Sun sets, 6h. 47m., High water 4·9m., 10·9a., Low water, 3·32m., 3·12a.
Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-39 p.m.
Society for the Protection of Children, deferred Drawing Room meeting, Malabar Hill, (Amir's late residence) 6 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Skating Rink.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampere arrived in Bombay on Friday, attended by 300 followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Warden Road. H. H. the Raja of Baria, attended by three followers, arrived in Bombay, on Friday, and has put up in a bungalow at Malabar Hill.

FIRE IN A MILL GODOWN.—On Friday evening, a fire broke out in a waste-paper godown in the Ibrahim Pabani Mill situated off De-Lisle Road. It was put out by the mill hands before the steamers of the Fire Brigade could arrive on the spot. The cause of the conflagration has not been ascertained. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 7,000, but the property was covered by insurance.

MR. BARROW'S MOTOR CAR DAMAGED.—A Parsee named Abdasir Dhunjibhoy was training a horse belonging to Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed near the Storm Water Reservoir at Mahalaxmee on Friday, when the breaking board, on which he was standing, overturned, and he was thrown off. The horse got frightened and bolted dragging the board after him. At the junction of Tardeo and Clerk Roads, the animal ran Motor Car, No. 310, driven by Mr. R. P. Barrow, and damaged it considerably. The horse was eventually secured by a Purdesee on the Tardeo Road.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of January last, 1 buffalo and 5 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the Owners; while 15 horses and 83 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month. 201 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 12 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF A SHED.—A small shed in Dharamsi Street, Phull Gulley, collapsed suddenly yesterday morning. The shed, which had wooden walls and a roof, was acquired by the Improvement Trust a few months ago, for demolition. It was inhabited by a few Mahomedans of the poorest working class. Only two of them were slightly injured by the falling debris, and they were removed to the J. J. Hospital, but were allowed to leave it after treatment. The case of the sudden collapse could not be definitely ascertained, but the shed was in a very delapidated condition. On an alarm, the police and the fire-brigade were on the scene, but the assistance of the latter was not much needed.

THE LATE MRS. TEMPLETON.

We extremely regret to announce the death of MRS. Mary Frances Templeton, wife of MR. A. N. Templeton, General Manager & Secretary of the "Bombay Gazette," Ld., which melancholy event occurred at her residence in Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Saturday. The late Mrs. Templeton had been ailing for some time past, and notwithstanding that the best Medical aid had been obtained, she succumbed to her ailment. The deceased lady had, by her affable manner and generosity of disposition, endeared to her a large circle of friends not only in Bombay but also in other parts of India, and her death at the premature age of 41 has cast a gloom among her friends. She leaves behind her four children to bemoan her loss.

The Funeral which took place yesterday morning was very largely attended. The cortege left the residence of the deceased lady at 7-30 a.m., and arrived at the Sewree cemetry, where also a large number of ladies and gentlemen had collected, at a little before 9 o'clock. The Funeral ceremony, which was an impressive one, was performed by the Rev. Father Althoff, S. J.

As a last tribute to the memory of the deceased lady numerous crosses and wreathes had been sent to the Cemetery by her friends and admirers. Great sympathy is felt for her husband, her children and her other relations in their sad bereavement.

THE Lord Bishop of Lucknow proceeds to Europe on six months' leave in April, the Venhrable Archbuecson Ford officiating during his absence. The Bishop expects to be back in Inia next cold weather.

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All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION CASES.

AT the Small Causes Court, His Honour the learned Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, heard on Saturday last the petition filed by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit for a declaration that Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed was disqualified for being a Municipal Councillor, that his election was not a valid election and that the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta had been elected a Councillor.

Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Solicitors, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Mr. Wahed. The Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit, Solicitor, appeared for Sir P. M. Mehta. Mr. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, was present for the Municipal Commissioner.

Before the hearing of the petition was proceeded with Mr. Inverarity said he was instructed to make an application in regard to another petition which was filed by the Hon'ble Arthur A. Hill Trevor against the election of Haji Suleman A. Wahed. He appeared for the petitioner in that matter and applied that these petitions be tried together. He was told that three petitions had been presented to his Honour, one of which was by Mr. Petit and the second by Mr. Trevor, both of which were against the election of Mr. Abdul Wahed. Mr. Petit said that if Mr. Wahed was not properly elected, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was properly elected. The Hon'ble Trevor, on the other hand, said that if Mr. Wahed was not properly elected, Mr. Nanavati was properly elected. It seemed obvious that they could not determine the petition of Mr. Petit without considering the questions to be raised in the second petition. The case had been made more complicated by a third petition having been filed by certain gentlemen, amongst whom Mr. Petit was one, and in that petition his Honour was asked to hold that the whole election was invalid. These were the two inconsistent petitions by Mr. Petit. In one petition Mr. Petit said that Sir Pherozeshah be elected, and in the other, that the whole election was not a valid one. These petitions, the counsel submitted, could not possibly be tried piece-meal, and that they should be all tried together on Saturday next.

The Court: I have not heard what the defence of Mr. Wahed is.

Mr. Inverarity: He contends that he is qualified to be elected, but he does not contest the petition.

The Court: If he does not contest the petition, I can dispose of it at once in terms of Section 33, by allowing other petitions to be disposed of afterwards, so that if Sir Pherozeshah comes in, he comes in under the first petition. Now if the second petition is successful hereafter, he will have to go out. As regards the third petition which seeks to vitiate the whole election, it might be gone through or might be withdrawn at any moment.

Mr. Inverarity: Your Honour cannot hold Sir Pherozeshah elected in the face of the petition which contends that in case Mr. Wahed is not elected, Mr. Nanavati be elected. What Mr. Wahed says is that although he can very well contend that he is a duly qualified person, he does not wish to contest either of the petitions filed against him. His position in that he is not contesting either the petition filed by Mr. Petit or that filed by Mr. Trevor.

Mr. Branson: The petition of Mr. Petit is quite distinct and apart from the other petition. We have heard that Mr. Wahed does not propose to contest it. As a matter of fact we are prepared to prove that Mr. Wahed was disqualified under section 16 (f) of the Municipal Act, by having directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with by or on behalf of the Corporation. We have received a letter from Messrs. Little and Co., dated 7th March, to the effect that he does not propose to contest the petition. The letter states: We are instructed by our client, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, to inform you that he does not propose to contest the petition filed by your client hereinafter and that he is prepared to resign the seat on the Municipal Corporation to which he was declared elected by the return of the Chairman of the meeting of the Justices of the Peace, held on the 21st ultimo, and declared on the 25th idem. We have prepared a formal resignation for signature by our client, and when signed, it will be sent to you." The following reply was sent by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga on the 8th instant: "With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, to hand to-day, we are not a little amused that your client should entertain the idea of resigning his seat as you put it. You are aware that our contention all along has been that your client has never been validly elected, and unless he is prepared to appear in Court to-morrow and admit before His Honour the Chief Judge that he is disqualified for being elected a Councilor, we have instructions to lead evidence to prove that he is so disqualified, and shall ask for costs against your client. Please do not take the trouble of sending his resignation to us as stated in the second para. of your letter under reply."

Mr. Branson, continuing said: If the Court is of opinion that what my learned friend has stated and what appears in Messrs Little & Company's letter is sufficient to dispose of the matter, then the result will be, that you will have under Section 33 of the Municipal Act, to declare for the purposes of this case only—and of course it cannot affect any other case—that Sir Pheroseshah Mehta is validly declared a Councillor. That decision cannot affect any other petition that had been or may be filed. I think the letter of Messrs. Little and Co. is hardly worth while to occupy the time of the Court to show that Mr. Wahed was disqualified. He does not contest it, and that is the end of the case there. I submit that the proper order now to be made in this case is to declare Sir Pherozeshah elected.

Mr. Inverarity: I may mention that although Mr. Wahed does not contest the petition, we contest the other prayer in the petition that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta be elected. Section 33 says that if the disqualification of any person declared to be elected for being a councillor is disputed, or if the validity of any election is questioned, whether by reason of the improper rejection by the Commissioner of a nomination, or of the improper reception or refusal of a vote, or for any other cause, any person enrolled in the municipal election roll may, at any time, within 15 days after the result of the election has been declared, apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. If the application is for a declaration that any particular candidate shall be deemed to have been elected, the applicant shall make parties to his application all candidates who, although not declared elected, have, according to the results declared by the Commissioner under section 32, a greater number of votes than the said candidate, and proceed against them in the same manner as against the said candidate. If the Chief Judge, after making such enquiries as he deems necessary, finds that the election was a valid election, and that the person whose election is objected to is not disqualified, he shall confirm the declared result of the election. If he finds that the person whose election is objected to is disqualified for being a Councillor, he shall declare such person's election null and void. If he finds that the election is not a valid election, he shall set it aside. In either case he shall direct that the candidate in whose favour the next highest number of valid votes is recorded after the said person, or after all the persons who were returned as elected at the said election, and against whose election no cause of objection is found, shall be deemed to have been elected. The Chief Judge's order shall be conclusive. If he sets aside an election or if, when he declares a person who has been declared elected disqualified for being a councillor, there is no other candidate who can be deemed to have been elected, proceedings for filling the vacancy shall be taken under section 34, every election not called in question shall be deemed to have been a good and valid election. Section 32 provides that the result of every election shall be declared by fixing, as soon as may be after the election, in some conspicuous place on the Chief Municipal Office, a notice certifying the names of persons, if any, elected, and, in the case of a contested election, the number of votes recorded for each candidate; the said notice shall be signed, in the case of a ward election and in the case of a Justices' election which is not contested, by the Commissioner or in the case of a contested Justices' election by the Chairman of the meeting of the Justices at which the election took place.

The Court has, therefore, to determine in whose favour the next highest number of votes was recorded. We don't admit that Sir Pherozeshah is the next candidate in respect of whom the next highest number of votes are recorded.

The Judge: Then we shall have to go into evidence.

Mr. Inverarity: Yes.

The Judge: I consider that so far as these matters go a disqualification issue would lead to the result that the declaration made by the Chairman of the meeting be taken into consideration, unless and until the evidence is over, showing cause why no objection was raised.

Mr. Inverarity: My evidence is ready and I am prepared to give it.

Mr. Branson: We have no notice that any such contention will be taken. All that we were told was that the other side was not going to contest the petition.

Reading the notice in question his Honour said that the notice plainly said that Mr. Wahed did not propose to contest the petition.

Mr. Inverarity: But they did not accept our proposal.

Mr. Branson: There is no suggestion in our reply that we proposed to dispute.

Mr. Inverarity: I ask to be allowed to raise this issue, whether Sir Pherozeshah is the candidate in whose favour the next highest number of valid votes has been recorded, after Mr. Sulleman Wahed, and all the other persons who are returned in the said election and against whose election no cause of any objection is found.

Mr. Branson: I contend that this issue cannot be raised in view of the letter of Messrs. Little & Co. dated the 7th instant, in which they do not suggest that they intend, on behalf of Mr. Wahed, to contend that although his election may be bad or incontestible or not intended to be contested, still the petitioner's other prayer that Sir Pherozeshah be duly elected, cannot be granted. Section 33 says: If the application is for a declaration that any particular candidate shall be deemed to have been elected, the applicant shall make parties to his application all candidates who, although not declared elected, have, according to the results declared by the Commissioner under Section 32, a greater number of votes than the said candidate, and procued against them in the same manner as against the said candidate." That is what we have done in this particular case in regard to Mr. Wahed and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and no third person can intervene on behalf of Mr. Nanavati.

Mr. Inverarity: I am not a third person. I apply for the petitioner.

Mr. Branson: After the letter declined to contest the petition, I submit my learned friend has no *locus standi* to attempt to raise another issue, and I ask the Court to refuse to allow it to be raised.

Mr. Inverarity: I can prove Messrs Bhaishanker and Kanya received a copy of the petition filed by Mr. Trevor before they received that letter. It being so, the votes recorded in favour of Sir Pherozeshah were challenged before the receipt of the letter.

The Judg: As the votes were challenged by another petitioner, it must be considered as an entirely different matter. That petition will dispose of its turn.

Mr. Inverarity: That is not the point. I wish to prove that before that letter was written, Messrs Bhaishanker and Kanga received a copy of Mr. Trevor's petition, in which the validity of the votes given to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta are challenged. I also wish to prove that the proposal of Mr. Wahed was not accepted and it was therefore withdrawn.

The Judge (to Mr. Branson) Did you receive the copy of Mr. Trevor's petition before you received the letter?

Mr. Branson: I submit that matter is absolutely irrelevant to the case. But we have no objection whatever to state that as a matter of fact Mr. Bhaishanker received Mr. Trevor's petition before the letter. But the letter was addressed to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga by Messrs Little and Company under the impression that Mr. Bhaishanker appeared for Sir Pherozeshah.

The Judge: Mr. Bhaishanker did not appear for Sir Perozeshah.

Mr. Branson: And Mr. Bhaishanker wrote back to say that he did not represent Sir Pherozeshah. Under section 35, if your Honour find that the election is a valid one you have to confirm it and declare it valid. In the event of your finding the case otherwise, you have to set it aside and declare the next candidate as elected.

Mr. Branson further contended that the contest was originally between Mr. Petit and Mr. Wahed. From that contest Mr. Wahed had retired so far as his personal qualifications were concerned. He did not intimate to the petitioner that there was any other ground which precluded the declaration that Sir Pherozeshah's election was a good one. He did not suggest that he was going to urge for some other reasons that Sir Pherozeshah ought not to be declared elected under this section. He further submitted that the Court would not allow Mr. Wahed to change his position and assume a hostile attitude to Mr. Petit and to contend that there were some other reasons why Sir Pherozeshah's election was not valid. The Court had to look to the declaration by the Commissioner under section 32 and that would govern the decision under section 33. It was not open to Mr. Wahed or to his counsel now to spring a surprise on the petitioner and to contend that there were some other reasons why the petition should not be granted.

The Judge: What I propose to do is to dispose of each petition in turn, with this qualification that this order is made in this petition only, subject to the other petitions.

His Honour adjourned the matter till next Saturday and ordered Mr. Wahed to pay Rs. 63 as the cost of the day.

It was then questioned which of the three petitions would be heard first. His Honour left that the point to be settled by the counsel on both sides.

ANOTHER ELECTION CASE.

At the Small Causes Court on Saturday last the learned Chief Judge disposed of another petition filed by Wa'ji Anahji Mistree. The petitioner submitted, as was already reported, that the election of the said D. Balkrishna Naik Dandekar is null and void and that Khimji Hirji Kayani should be deemed to have been duly elected, he having polled the next highest number of votes after Dandekar who was the last among the persons who were returned as elected and that one Dansi Hirji Meishari who is also enrolled as a voter and who worked as one of the agents for K. H. Kayani made to the Municipal Commissioner several objections regarding the 40 votes recorded in favour of Dandekar but the Commissioner disallowed the objections on the ground that he the said P. H. Meisheri was not present at the enquiry before the Municipal Commissioner, on the 28th January 1907, though as a matter of fact the said Meisheri was present that day throughout the whole enquiry before the Commissioner and has thus wrongly received the said 40 votes in favour of Dandekar which he ought not to have received in his favour.

Mr. Suntoke, who appeared for the petitioner, informed the Judge that he has been instructed by his client to withdraw the case, Mr. Kayani's nomination has been declared void.

Mr. Setna who appeared for Dr. Dandekar objected to the application being withdrawn at this stage and said that the petitioner must pay the costs of the suit.

Court—M

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1907.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF A BIOGRAPHER.

IT is but in the fitness of things that a man who distinguished himself so much in writing the lives of other persons should have his own life written. Sir Leslie Stephen died only the other day as it were; and within three years of his death, we have his life in a big, but very pleasant, volume, written by a friend and relative, Professor F. W. Maitland. A melancholy interest attaches to this excellent biography, as since its publication its author has himself joined his friend and become the subject of biographers, at the early age of fifty-six. As a jurist of great ability he had made his mark, not in the law courts, but in the wider world of books, and in legal history he was one of our authorities. His great work, which he wrote jointly with Sir Frederick Pollock, on the history of English law will long remain a testimony of the powers, both literary and legal of Frederick Maitland. In this his last book he has given to the outside world something of the charm and fascination which its original exercised over the limited circle of his friends. Leslie Stephen eminently deserved to have his life written, not merely because he was a biographer but because he had so many interests in life worth recording. He was, of course, first and foremost a man of letters, occupying for long a distinguished place even in an age of many distinguished writers—a place which was officially recognised by the King, soon after he came to the throne, by bestowing on him the Knighthood of the Bath, a rare honour for a literary man, and usually given only to such who have performed a direct service to the Crown by their pen, as for instance to the late Sir Arthur Helps for editing our late Queen's Journals in the Highlands, or to Sir Theodore Martin for writing the life of the Prince Consort. This high honour pleased him much, not so much for its own sake, as with his simple tastes he did not care much for titles, as for that of his literary brethren who were honoured as a class thereby. He had done no special literary service to the Court. His sole qualification was his service to English letters, and when this was honoured with a K. C. B. he took the honour as bestowed on his class and not himself alone. If there was some little personal satisfaction it was derived, as we learn from this biography, from the fact that the same honour had nearly two generations ago been bestowed on his father, though in that case it was not given for the same reasons. Sir James Stephen had earned his K. C. B. in the Colonial Office, which he served for nearly thirty-five years. Though he had made his mark in literature also, by his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* which, when afterwards collected and published as "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," enjoyed for long a great popularity, and by his lectures as Regius Professor of Indian History to which he was appointed soon after his retirement, it was as a very useful Under-Secretary of State, helping a succession of Colonial Ministers like Lord Derby, Earl Russell and others, that he got his K. C. B. His eldest son, the brother of Leslie, Sir James FitzJames Stephen, continued the traditions of the family by becoming a Knight even before Leslie. But it was an Indian Knighthood that James had earned by being Legal Member of Viceroy's Council in succession to Sir Henrey Maine. It was reserved for Leslie Stephen to get the higher honour of the Bath.

Leslie Stephen was born in 1832 in a family with legal and literary traditions. His grandfather was an advocate in prize cases before the Privy Council and later became Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He was a great enthusiast for the abolition of Slavery and was a member of that body which his son, in one of his *Edinburgh* essays, referred to above, has made famous in literature as "the Clapham Sect," borrowing the title from the facetious Sydney Smith, another *Edinburgh* Reviewer. He saw the great object of his life fulfilled by the abolition of slavery about which he had written much, especially a work on the slavery prevailing in the West Indies where he had spent his early life. He had three sons, two of whom distinguished themselves in law, the famous Sergeant Stephen, well known for his New Commentaries on English Laws which took the place of Blackstone with our fathers, and George Stephen who was knighted for his services in the cause of Poor-Law Reform. The other son was Sir James we have already referred, who became like his father Under-Secretary for the Colonies and a famous author. Leslie was his younger son, the elder being Sir James Fitz. James who died as Judge of the High Court of England, having written several important legal works. These literary and legal traditions of the family are continued in the fourth generation by Leslie's nephew Sir Herbert Stephen, who is an able lawyer and author.

It is curious to learn that Leslie Stephen had at first entered Holy Orders, though it does not strike one as strange when he looks to the home where he was brought up and in which old-fashioned piety was united with a wide culture. But the culture was too wide and in a short time he found out that the Church was not meant for persons like him who could not strongly believe in its doctrines. Its formulæ, as he himself puts it, belonged to the superficial stratum of my thought instead of to the fundamental convictions." By temperament he was an Agnostic, and he has defined that temperament in a brilliant paper he wrote, late in life, called "An Agnostic's Apology." But he was not a philosopher. He essayed to write a philosophical work in his book on the Science of Ethics. But this book, to speak frankly, was a failure. It is mainly an attempt to apply the evolution theory to morals, an uninteresting theme in itself, relieved at times by his striking literary treatment of it. He aspired to be the historian of a part of English philosophy; but in this aspiration also he achieved a very moderate success. That very learned but very dilatory scholar, Mark Pattison had planned a monumental work on this history of English thought in the eighteenth century. But like many of his literary plans, it ended in little except a masterly sketch which appeared in that famous but ill-starred volume of "Essays and Reviews" which raised so much storm in the English Church in the last generation. Stephen took the subject from Pattison's hands and treated it in his own way in two big volumes. He had some sort of intellectual sympathy with the subject, as it was marked strongly by rationalism—a phase of thought with which he was in full accord. But the theme was uninspiring, and his accounts of the various religious controversies, like the Banzorian, come very near to being dull. Twenty years later he published a kind of continuation, restricted to only one phase of thought, utilitarianism, and its three chief exponents, Jeremy Bentham and the two Mills, father and son. This work was more successful as it was more biographical and consisted mainly of a trilogy of monographs, such as he delighted to produce on the three philosophers. The other monograph on a philosopher was that on Hobbes which was posthumously published in the supplementary Englishmen of Letters series soon after his death. This is a very skilful presentation of that very crabbed and singular man of thought rather than of letters. Leslie Stephen excelled in this kind of work, and the little volumes that he wrote for the original Men of Letters series edited by his friend Mr. John Morley are among the best of his works. In fact, Mr. Morley opened the series in 1878 with Stephen's volume on Johnson whose success did much to assure the wide popularity of the whole series. Twenty-five years later the second of supplementary series of Men of Letters was also inaugurated with his volume on George Elliot.

TWO GREAT COMMANDERS. THE past week has seen the close of the career of one of the greatest sailors of the modern Navy. We mean Sir Arthur Wilson, who has just relinquished the Command of the most formidable was fleet ever brought together under one hand. The Navy will be pleased to see that the King has shown his appreciation of the admirable work done, by giving him the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, the highest in the service. Admiral Wilson's name has stood for all that was good in a naval officer; a hard worker, a strict disciplinarian, a brilliant strategist and tactician, and a sailor who has forced himself to the very front by sheer merit. His figure is the more striking to those who are well acquainted with it from its silent and single-minded devotion to duty. Born in 1842, he entered the Navy at an early age and saw his first service in the Crimean War in 1854, after which he served in the Chinese War of 1865, and in Egypt in 1882 and 1884. It was in Egypt that he won his V. C. by as remarkable a piece of daring as the records of that decoration can show. A gap had been made in the British square, which was promptly filled by Captain (as he was then) Wilson, who went for the Dervishes with his sword, and when that broke, continued to floor them with his bare fists. There are plenty of people who will testify that a hand-to-hand fight with a Dervish is a sufficiently serious business even when equipped with the most modern and accurate weapens, He was Controller of the Navy from 1897-1901 under Lord Walter Kerr as First Sea Lord, and did splendid work in that position. Thence he was transferred to the Command of the old Channel Squadron, which he brought up to an unprecedented pitch of perfection, and when the Home Fleet was created he was given the difficult task of making an efficient fighting force of the collection of samples that it then was. The nation knows something of his share in the enormous improvement in gunnery that has marked the last few years—an improvement that has rendered the Fleet, for war purposes, about three times as powerful as it was before. The Admiralty knew his value too well ta leave him idle on the expiration of his Command, and it immediately gave him the present Channel Fleet, which carried with it the control of the whole of the fleets engaged in the combined manœuvres, which were directed by him with consummate skill.

He is worthily succeeded by Lord Charles Beresford, who has just come from the Mediterranean. Lord Charles is, of course, much better known to the public from his dramatic personality, but this implies no dispraise of himself or his work, as everyone in the service is aware that his is no superficial character, though his methods of getting the utmost out of all under his command differ widely from those of the distinguished officer whom he succeeds. He was born in 1846, and soon began to make his mark on entering the Navy. He was Naval A.D.C. to the present King, when, as Prince of Wales, he visited India in 1875-6. His handling of the "Condor" in the bombardment of Alexandria, when he boldly took his ship close under the enemy's battery, rightly calculating that their guns would not be able to reach him there, elicited the famous signal from the Flagship "Well done, Condor," and ever since then he has been much in the eye of the public. He has been M.P. for Waterford, East Marylebone, York, and Woolwich, in which position he has done admirable service in keeping the Government up to the mark in naval matters; in fact it is often said that they would have sent him to sea in any case in order to keep his mouth shut. He took a distinguished part in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, subsequently commanding the Naval Brigade. He resigned his position as a Lord of the Admiralty in 1886 owing to his disagreement with the rest of the Board as to the strength of the Fleet, and had the satisfaction afterwards of seeing that his opinion was the correct one. Since then he has been Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Fleet (under Sir John Fisher), Commander of the Channel Fleet, and the Mediterranean Fleet. The nation may rest assured that the present Channel Fleet, of which he has just assumed control, will suffer no diminution of efficiency, and that he will be no party to anything that will weaken the security of the Empire.

THE SUEZ CANAL DUES. AUSTRALIA and India are agreed in one matter at least, the war against the Suez Canal dues, and India should be grateful to Australia for having taken strong action in the matter. The Prime Minister endeavoured to secure a reduction in the charges on Australian trade through pressure brought to bear by the British Government on the Canal Directors, but he has obtained very little satisfaction. Mr. Deakin stated plainly: "Seeing that the Canal dues enable shareholders to receive a dividend of 20 per cent., the time has arrived for their reconsideration and perhaps for a substantial reduction. The reply of the Colonial Secretary was that it was not worth while to attempt obtaining the reduction because of the interests of those who have a purely financial concern in the Canal. The point made by the Canal Directors can be given in a very few words: "We submit that any further reductions of the tariff would practically amount to a subsidy to ships using the canal at the cost, to a great extent, of pecuniary loss to His Majesty's Government." They deny that the dividend of 28 per cent. on the 500 francs share is exorbitant, for, "owing to the large increase in the market value of the shares, the return to the purchasers for some years past has ranged between 3 and 4 per cent," Elsewhere in the letter they say:—"That the inter-Empire trade would be beneficially affected is no doubt a very valid reason for both the Home and Colonial Governments to press for further reductions; but these would obviously have a precisely opposite effect upon the foreign rivals of our maritime commerce through the Canal, and it would be futile to urge this argument upon our Continental colleagues." Australia complains, and with good reason, that the Imperial Government has shown an utter callousness. With the dictum that nothing must be done to lessen the profits of shareholders no lover of Imperial ideals can agree. The monopoly has been given to the Canal Company, but purchasers of shares must not complain if their rightful dividend is calculated on the nominal value of the shares they own and not on the high prices caused by excessive dividends. The Canal is partly for the benefit of share-holders but the present dues hamper trade very considerably and it is decidedly un-liberal view to take that the individual is to be considered before the Empire, before the world in general. It is to be hoped that Australia will continue its pressure and that India will also lend its aid in forcing the Colonial Secretary to vacate so untenable a position.

THE BISHOP AND EDUCATION. IN another column we publish the views of the High Church Clergy regarding the Bishop's Charge as it is likely to affect the Christian Educational Agencies in Bombay Presidency. A private meeting of the Laity to discuss this aspect of the Charge is to be held this afternoon, as it is felt that the departure of the agents of the Society of St. John the Evangelist and of the Sisters from the various Christian Schools, would be disastrous, Yet this cannot be averted, if the Bishop adheres strictly to the principles he has recently laid down for observance throughout the diocese.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. THE statement that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught may succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India is purely speculative, and much importance need not be attached to it. But the appointment, if made, would be approved, for as Inspector-General of the Forces, his Royal Highness has very considerably enlarged his experience; and no better choice could be made.

WE have reason to believe that H. M. the Amir contemplates re-visiting India next cold weather, and is arranging for a trip to England in 1908.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Colombo Maru" left Moji for Hongkong on the 8th instant.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER, a brother of the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Count De Bernis, is at present at Hambantota, in Ceylon, on a shooting trip.

MR. A. SCHOLL, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, has been elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, a Trustee of the Madras Port Trust, in the place of Mr. A. D. Jackson, who has resigned.

HER Excellency Lady lawley leaves Madras for Ootacamund on the 11th instant accompanied by the Misses Lawley, the Hon'ble Mrs. Glyn, and Captains A. A. Duff and J. Butchart, Aides-de-Camp.

IT is announced by the Academy of Sciences, Paris, that as the result of research by Dr. Dupont, it will in future be possible for the deaf to hear music. Dr. Dupont has constructed an apparatus consisting of a phonograph, with a microphone attachment, actuated by accumulator batteries, and experiments therewith have been satisfactory.

GENERAL PRINCE FUSHIMI, who proceeds to London to return Prince Arthur of Connaught's visit last year to the Mikado, arrived at Colombo on the 5th instant by the "Devanha." On landing the Prince was received by a Guard-of-Honour of the 75th Carnatics, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Prince drove to Queen's House, and from thence proceeded to Kandy.

A TUTICORIN salt merchant states that the report that the salt duty is to be shortly reduced "is gaining credence rapidly on this side and has already affected the salt trade to a considerable extent," and he wants to know whether there is any truth in it. In reply, it can only be that nothing definite will be known until the Budget Statement is issued in Calcutta on the 20th instant.

A CHINAMAN will put a chop-stick to as many separate uses as a woman will put a hair-pin; but the wily Celestial who tried to dig his way through the walls of the Jail at Aberdeen, the penal settlement of Hongkong, with his chop-stick had perseverance and ingenuity which should have been rewarded. He removed one layer of bricks and was about to complete the task when a falling brick attracted a Warder's attention, and he was detected.

IN Singapore recently a gang of thirty Chinese robbers broke into a shop kept by an old Annamite couple. While they were looting the till, the woman drew a revolver and fired two shots, killing one of the robbers. The rest decamped, taking with them about 120 dollars. The woman then reported matters to the Police, taking the precaution to hide the revolver, for which she had no license. At the subsequent trial the woman was acquitted, as the act was held to be one of justifiable homicide in defence of property.

A MAN, presenting himself at the surgery of Professor Chian, in Vienna, explained that he had swallowed a set of false teeth in his sleep a week before. The "X" rays were used, and they showed an obstruction behind the breastbone. Without resorting to œsophagotomy, the doctors decided to try their hand with an ingenious combination of instruments, and, after an hour's work, succeeded in extracting the teeth and their setting without using the knife.

THE 3rd King's Own Hussars, which is the only Cavalry Regiment leaving India this trooping season, has been abroad since 1898, when it left Shorncliffe for Lucknow, where it relieved the 18th Hussars. The 3rd went from Lucknow to the Cape at the end of 1901, and took part in the closing phases of the struggle in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Having earned "South Africa, 1902" for its appointments, the Regiment returned to India, and is now stationed at Sialkot, Punjab.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The German Parliament.

DISARMAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 22nd.

After a partial crisis in the French Cabinet lasting several days, matters seem to have been patched up a little between the Premier M. Clemenceau and M. Briand, Minister of Public Worship. On Tuesday M. Briand made another elaborate defence before the Chamber of his policy towards the Church, this time being literally patted on the back by M. Clemenceau as a colleague in whom he placed full confidence. Several Socialists and red republicans displayed their usual uncompromising hostility towards the Church, some wanting to place the churches under the control of the Municipalities and render the clergy entirely dependent on the Mayors. M. Briand took his usual line of the mailed fist under the velvet glove. Why did not, he seems to say, the Bishops and clergy accept the Separation Law, and throw over the Pope and all questions of principle in the beginning—then they would have kept their palaces, seminaries and presbyteries, whereas now they have not where to lay their heads. They would not though have kept their own offertories nor their charitable funds even if they had submitted to the Government, and the priests would have been, as they now are, dependent upon the charity of their flocks. There is, therefore, a good deal of hypocritical pretence in M. Briand's regrets that the Bishops and clergy put aside so many advantages which the State was prepared to give them at the price of complete submission. The last proposal of the Bishops was that the State should allow a free lease of the churches for a period of not less than 18 years and that all the Mayors of France should be required to accept this arrangement in order to secure uniformity of treatment and that public worship should not be interfered with by atheistical or free-thinking Mayors who cannot abide the sight of a soutan. The Church also requires that in case of the death or withdrawal of the incumbent the lease should be automatically transferred to his successor without its being necessary for the latter to sign a new lease with the civil authorities. The State requires on the contrary that the new incumbent should sign a document binding himself to fulfil the obligations of the original lease without claiming any voice in the selection of that successor, which is left entirely to his hierarchical superior the Bishop of the Diocese. It is pointed out in Rome that this proposal for the granting of 18 year lease of the churches may be regarded as the irreducible minimum of the Bishops' demands and as proof of the readiness of the Church to sacrifice all material advantages in defence of its doctrine and constitution. Should the present negociations fall through between M. Briand and the Bishops the Holy See will have no course left but to refuse to use the churches and have recourse to private worship. Should that extremity be reached the Government will take the most stringent measures to keep out of France all the members of the regular orders who were expelled a few years ago. Preachers in private houses will no doubt be closely watched by the police and most rigorously treated. How the Bishops and clergy will fare it is hard to say, for their flocks are most niggardly in their contributions and the peasantry in many parts consider it to be the duty of the principal landed proprietor of the neighbourhood to support the parish priest himself as best as he is able to afford it.

Despite the large majority secured by M. Briand in the Chamber on Tuesday it is not at all certain that strife is at end on the Church and State question in the French Chamber, although it is not perhaps the partisans of moderation or of consideration for the Church who will gain the day. There is, however, another question which promises to stir public opinion more deeply even than the Separation of Church and State, namely the Income Tax Bill just introduced by the Government as proof, I suppose, of the sincerity of its Socialist Radical ideals and to realise one of the most important items of its programme on taking office. It is introduced in the Chamber as a Bill for the reform of direct taxation, the establishment of a tax on the different sources of income and of a supplementary tax upon the income as a whole. This measure differs essentially both from the German and English income tax system. Existing taxes are abolished and taxes are established in all the varied forms of revenue, applying a tax of 4 per cent. on that from real estate, one of 3½ on business or industrial revenues, and one of 3 per cent. on incomes from earnings. The new scheme in general lightens the burdens on real estate and diminishes the taxes paid by the wage earning class but increases the amount of taxes paid by that minority of the population who live on their revenues. M. Rouanet editor of the Socialist paper "Humanite" improved the occasion to make an attack upon Russian finance by which France had already lost between £40,000,000 to £60,000,000. The same speaker alluded to the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius as "the execution" of that personage, The Minister for Foreign Affairs protested strongly against this language but M. Rouanet rejoined that there were certain states of civilization in which murder could not disturb the human conscience. Fierce opposition is developing against the income tax bill which is already most unpopopular in Paris and the provinces. Two such financial authorities as M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu and M. Yves Guyot utterly condemn it. One leading French republican remarked "apropos" of the new Law: "We made 1789 for less than that." It is not the principle of the tax to which so much exception is taken as to the far reaching inquisitorial methods that are proposed for its application. In fact even many Republicans regard the bill as it stands as a merely preparatory measure for the all round enforcement of Socialistic legislation. Nobody expects it to pass in the Senate. It may even be turown out in the Chamber in consequence of the pressure brought to bear by the Constituencies who have already been thoroughly upset by the new law—also of socialistic origin—providing for a weekly day of rest which has proved anything but successful. The new fiscal regime proposed would constitute an aggravation of the new law regulation labour and Sunday rest with its accompaniment of frauds delation and arbitary proceedings. Under this bill the Government would demand the account books of tax-payers and the production of the deposit accounts before the Inland Revenue. Spoliation and not taxation would be the note of a French income tax.

SUFFRAGETTES IN PARIS.

The suffragist movement is being watched with great interest here. Encouraged by the exploits of their British sisters Paris will be shortly blessed with suffragettes. There is now a Paris organisation which claims the Parlimentary vote for women headed by Madame Kaufmann, and Dr. Pelletier. Madame Kaufmann assisted by Dr. Pelletier is reported to intend putting herself at the head of a band of women and penetrating into the precincts of the Corps Legislatif. But these ladies will not find access so easy to the French Assembly as the Suffragists in London do to the Houses of Parliament for, in addition to police, there is a company of infantry with fixed bayonets on duty.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The new Reichstag was opened on Tuesday in the White Hall of the Royal Castle by the Emperor in person who declared that the German nation in voting at the elections had shown that it wished to have the honour and estate of the nation faithfully and strongly guarded, in no party spirit. In such strength of national feeling uniting citizens, peasants and workmen the destinies of the Fatherland are well protected. "In the same way as I am resolved to respect conscientiously rights and privileges, so I entertain confidence in it as its supreme duty is to preserve and strengthen intelligently, with readiness in act, our position among the civilised nations." The Colonial estimates would be brought forward immediately, including the Kermanshoop Kubub railways. The severe crisis due to the risings in S. W. Africa had been overcome. In South-West Africa the rebels had been dispersed. A Bill would be introduced restricting the offence of lese-majeste within narrower limits.

I have no reason to change my estimate of the results of the German elections just after the second ballots. The representation of the Social Democrats has been reduced to one half in the Reichstag yet they have in some constituencies polled a heavier vote than ever before. The Clerical centre (Catholic Democrats) loom very large among the parties—a solid representation of 105. In political circles the belief prevails that in the long run Prince Buelow the Chancellor will be unable to govern without the Centre.

The present ministerial majority—National Liberals, Conservatives and Radicals,—will scarcely furnish material for a majority of good staying, particularly its liberal elements. The Social Democrats will never coalesce with any of the other recognised parties. So much will depend upon the utterances of the Kaiser himself. However, the speech from the throne is of sober tenor enough and for the moment is reassuring. M. de Lanessan writing to the "Siecle" regards the defeat of the Socialists as a very legitimate protest of German patriotism against the revolutionary internationalism of the collectivists. The German bourgeois, notwithstanding his pacific temper has been nettled by the anti-military declamations of the revolutionary party. He would doubtless lend himself to a limitation of the naval or military armament but he wishes his country to remain strong and he knows the advantages to be derived from a wisely conceived Colonial policy similar to that whence her rival England has drawn her fortune for four centuries. Wounded in his patriotic feelings and threatened in his interests he resolved to silence revolutionary clamours and rose against the collectivists. The French Socialists begin to realise that anti-militarism will be a weak point in their programme also.

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

The following correspondence has appeared this week betweed Sir H. Campbell Bannerman and the International arbitration and peace associations:—

Feb. 13, 1907.

Sir—I am desired by the committee of this association to express to you the surprise and disappointment with which they have read the interview published in the Press with M. de Marcens with reference to the coming Hague Conference, in which it is stated that Germany, France, and Russia hold that the question of disarmament is not ripe for discussion, and further, that even the limitation of armaments is not a practical question.

My committee desire to urge most strongly upon His Majesty's Government that they should still press for the inclusion of a limitation of armaments on the programme of the Conference. It would seem unreasonable that in a Conference at which some 40 States will be represented, three States, however powerful, should be allowed to obstruct, more especially when the two strongest naval Powers Great Britain and the United States are in favour of the subject of armaments being discussed.

I am also to ask whether you, Sir, would be willing to receive a representative deputation to urge this view I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant.

J. FREDK. GREEN, Secretary.

The Right Hon. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, G. C. B., M. P., Prime Minister.

10 Downing St, Whitehall, Feb. 16-07.

Sir—I am desired by the Prime Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst, and to say in reply that the reports published in the newspapers respecting the views of foreign Powers do not seem to him to afford sufficient ground for his receiving the deputation to which you refer.

I am to add that His Majesty's Government have not been officially informed that the Governments mentioned in your letter object to the discussion of the armament question, and that the Prime Minister adheres to the opinion which he has expressed that this question should be discussed, if possible, at the approaching Conference at the Hague.—I am your obedient servant,

VAUGHAN NASH.

In an interview obtained six weeks or so ago by Mr. Stead the British Premier's utterances bore a more hopeful tinge. The discussion of the question of disarmament would certainly seem to be brought no nearer by the above correspondence. France and Germany do not favorably welcome the idea of disarmament.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The final stage of the elections was held yesterday, it began on Tuesday and will be finished to-morrow. The Government in ostracising the opposition parties did themselves an ill service, since in many cases they have helped to return the extreme instead of the moderate opposition. Moscow has elected Socialists and at Saratoff the Socialists have beaten the Constitutional Democrats.

According to the latest returns, 226 members have now been elected, distributed as follows:—8 Monarchists, 11 members of the Right, 16 Moderates, 9 Octobirists, 1 member of the party of peaceful regeneration, 40 constitutional democrats, 28 Social Democrats, 14 labour representatives, 43 Members of the Left, 42 Nationalists, 11 Independents of the Left and 3 Extremists. Among those elected are 18 members of the old Duma.

Ever since the revolutionary troubles commenced in Russia, Odessa has gained sinister repute as a place where murder might wander almost unchecked. Sometimes it is a high official, civil or military, and sometimes a simple policeman, but always there are the dagger, the revolver or the bomb at the service of the revolutionary party who has doomed him.

Now under the stress of election fever the situation has assumed such a serious aspect that the foreign Consuls met yesterday and decided to communicate with their respective Ambassadors with a view to making representations in the proper quarters. The specific motive of this step was the unbridled hooliganism of the Union of the Russian People which resulted in bodily injuries to several foreigners. No British are among the sufferers. The Ambassadors conferred informally to-day and decided to await further developments. The Excellencies believe, in the first place, that the excesses will naturally diminish as the electorial period comes to an end, and, secondly, that the Russian Government is both able and willing to take whatever measures may be necessary on its own initiative.

It has become abundantly evident that peace and order will never be assured in Odessa without a change in the local administration.

Last week the authorities gave *carte blanche* to the Union of the Russian People to hold public celebrations which, presumably, were intended for election purposes. The celebration, as might have been expected led to sanguinary encounters between the so-called "White Guards," a new name for the "Black Hundred" and the Jews and students. If all the details contained in the telegrams are to be believed, the "White Guards" shot down Jewish children, bludgeoned students, and generally introduced a reign of terror. The University and the Bourse were closed, and despairing telegrams were sent by the town council to St. Petersburg. The complete failure of the Union of the Russian People at the polls had, however, enraged the "White Guards" so, that not even the police could restrain them.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

DISCONTENT has been caused amongst the coolies working on the Cocos Islands by the alleged ill-treatment of the manager of the lessee, who is a native merchant of Rangoon, possessing the right to collect the produce of the island. The coolies complain of not receiving enough food. They seized the manager's boat and made their way to Table Island, where the lighthouse-keepers find it difficult to feed them. They consequently sent a wire to the Port Officer and the Deputy Commissioner of Hantsawaddy, who deputedan Officer to proceed to Table Island by the R. I. M. S. *Dalhousie* to make enquiries into the matter.

MAJOR-GEN. J. RAMSAY SLADEN, J.P., D.L., county of Radnor, whose death took place at Rhydoldog, Rhayader, on Feb. 10, at the age of eighty-four, entered the Bengal Artillery from Addiscombe in 1842, and in this magnificent branch of the East India Company's service saw considerable fighting on the Indian frontiers. He served in the Gwalior campaign, 1843-44, and possessed the bronze Star for the battle of Maharajpore. He served with Sir Charles Napier in Sind in 1845. In 1848-49 he saw arduous service in the Punjab campaign, and was present at the battle of Goojerat and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar. From 1849 to 1857 Lieut. Sladen was almost continuously engaged on the Punjab frontiers with the Punjab Irregular Force. He was especially singled out for the way his battery operated against the Orakzai Afridis in 1855. He also received special recognition for operations against the Beloochis and for the forcing of the Khan Bund Pass in 1857. In this year he was promoted captain. In due course he transferred to the Royal Artillery when the East India Company's Art. was merged with the forces of the Crown. He was promoted Major in 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1867, and Major General in 1873.

THE NAVAL POLICY.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENDITURE.

Reductions on all Sides.

DOCKYARD EXTENSIONS CURTAILED.

SMALLER COALING FACILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 8.

An Admiralty Memorandum announces a series of curtailments of the schemes provided for under the Naval Works Act of 1905, by which a saving of £2,376,000 will be effected.

In consequence of the reduction of the fleet in the Mediterranean, the Malta break-water has been cut down by £325,000. Dockyard extensions at Malta, Gibraltar and Simón's Bay have been reduced by £50,000, £39,000, and £396,000 respectively. A reduction of £260,000 has been effected on coaling facilities and coal storage, of £300,000 on gunnery schools, £177,000 on magazines, and of £205 000 on torpedo ranges.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Lord Tweedmouth, speaking at Oxford, said that it was untrue that the Government contemplated weakening the Navy which the Government realised must be strong enough for its purpose whatever be the cost; but the Government would go to the Hague with a full desire for a reduction of armaments and if other Powers did not meet us they must take the responsibility.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

Mr. Winston Churchill's Scheme.

PEERS TO BE SELECTED BY THE PARTY.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in an article published in *The Nation* suggests that the House of Lords should be constituted of 150 to 250 Privy Councillors and Peers summoned by the Crown on the advice of Ministers for the term of Parliament. The other peers would then be eligible for election to the House of Commons.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Nottingham said that the country would be asked before long to deal with the House of Lords, and in no uncertain manner. If they must have a second Chamber, let it be composed of men of intelligence. The present Chamber was an insult to the community.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

Talked Out.

EXTRAORDINARY POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson's Private Female Suffrage Bill has been talked out.

Extraordinary police precautions were taken.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman left the decision to the House, but personally supported the Bill.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

There was a crowded indignation meeting of Suffragettes at Exeter Hall yesterday evening, at which a resolution was passed censuring the Government's attitude and urging women to unite with the Opposition.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

General Keenness Shown.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The prospectus of the New Japanese Loan has been issued. Scenes of a most animated character were witnessed at the issuing banks in London.

The lists will close, at the latest, on March 14th.

L. C. C. CHAIRMANSHIP.

Lords Curzon and Milner Decline.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The *Evening Standard* states that Lord Curzon has declined the proffered Chairmanship of the London County Council, believing that the duties would overtax his strength.

Lord Milner also declined the position.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Mr. Percy Harris has been appointed Chairman of the London County Council, and Mr. W. Hayes-Fisher, Mr. Brodrick and Sir Vincent Caillard Aldermen.

PARIS IN DARKNESS.

Strike of Electricians.

Policemen as Link Boys.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Paris was in darkness last night owing to a strike of electricians.

Only one theatre and one music hall were open, and Balls and Concerts had to be abandoned.

Policemen bearing torches took the place of street lamps in many of the main streets. The cafes were lit with candles. The newspapers were unable to publish.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Paris Electric Strike has ended.

CEYLON RAILWAYS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

A meeting of the Ceylon Association will be held on Tuesday, to discuss what steps should be taken with reference to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce in favour of the Ratnapura, Passara and Manaar Railways.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Wales beat Ireland at Rugby Football by 29 points to *nil*.

INDIAN COMMAND.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

Duke of Connaught Suggested.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Duke of Connaught will probably be asked to accept the Command in India when Lord Kitchener retires. It is hoped that General French will become Chief of the General Staff at the War Office.

NORTH TYRONE BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The bye-election in North Tyrone has resulted as follows:—

Barry (Liberal)	3,013
Henry (Unionist)	3,006

MR. BRYCE AND AMERICA.

Canadian Difficulties to be Considered.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Mr. Bryce visits Ottawa in April, in order to discuss with Earl Grey and Sir Wilfred Laurier matters which are at issue between the Dominion and the United States.

GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

Original Vote Passed.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Reichstag has passed the second reading, without debate, of the Colonial vote, which was the cause of the dissolution on the 13th of December.

The minority again consisted of the Centre, the Poles and the Socialists.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Mr. Asquith Arranging a Scheme.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The *Tribune* announces that Mr. Asquith is arranging a scheme in the coming Budget providing Old Age Pensions benefiting the aged who are destitute without their fault.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Radicals as Vice-Presidents.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Two Radicals have been elected Vice-Presidents of the Duma.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

Lord Onslow's Views.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Lord Onslow, speaking at Guildford, welcomed Mr. Haldane's County Association system. It was incumbent upon everybody, said his Lordship, to make the new Army Scheme a success.

TURKISH QUAYS PURCHASE.

German Disappointment.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Anglo-French purchase of the property of the Constantinople Quays Company which was mentioned in Reuter's telegram of the 8th instant has disquieted German circles in Constantinople who feel that the long-continued German commercial monopoly in Turkey is threatened. It transpires that German Finance unsuccessfully endeavoured to forestall the purchase.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The death is announced of the self-styled "Prophet" Dowie.

Admiral Sir Richard Tracey is dead.

[Sir Richard Tracey, was created a K. C. B. in 1889. He was the son of Commander Tracey of the Royal Navy and was born in 1837 and married the Hon'ble Adelaide Constance Rohesia, who was his second wife, Sir Richard entered the Navy in 1852; became Lieutenant in 1859; Commander in 1864, Captain in 1871; Rear-Admiral in 1888, and Vice Admiral in 1893; obained the Baltic Medal in 1854; commanded the Naval Mission to Japan in 1867-8; was A. D. C. to the Queen from 1885 to 1887; 2nd-in-Command of the Channel Squadron from 1889-90; Admiral Superintendent of Malta from 1892 to 1894; Umpire of the Naval Manœuvres in 1896; and President of the Naval College from 1897 to 1900, when he retired from active life.]

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Prominent Indians to be Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman*, dated London 9th, states that Mr. Morley is considering the feasibility of appointing prominent Hindu and Mahomedan representatives on the India Council.

INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Discussion of Wagon Shortage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Indian Mining Association was held on Tuesday last. Wagon Shortage was the principal subject of discussion.

INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS.

An Additional Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of an additional appointment of Inspectress of Schools in the Indian Educational Service of Bengal.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

SIGHT SEEING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia and Miss Pelly visited the Botanical Gardens this afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught will visit the Dufferin Hospital to-morrow morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia, Miss Pelly and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Minto will go to Barrackpore to-morrow afternoon, returning on Monday.

To-night a banquet will be given by the Viceroy in honour of the Duke and Duchess, after which a Reception will be held on the Grounds of Government House.

FREEMASONS' ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Duke's Speech.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Masons presented an Address of Welcome to the Duke of Connaught this morning. The Meeting was informal, and no Regalia was donned.

The Deputation which waited on the Duke at Government House was constituted as follows:—Sir William Burkitt, District Grand Master; Mr. George Cane Anderson, Deputy District Grand Master; Maharaja Kumar of Cooch Behar, D. G. Senior Warden; Colonel C. P. Lukis, D. G. Junior Warden; Mr. F. E. Dempster, C. I. E., D. G. Registrar; Mr. C. Collins, D. G. Treasurer; Mr. R. H. M. Rustomjee; D. G. Secretary; Mr. C. D. Stewart, D. G. Senior Deacon; Mr. F. M. Leslie, D. G. Junior Deacon; and Mr. A. W. Dentits, D. G. Director of Ceremonies.

Sir William Burkitt read the Address, when His Royal Highness said that he had been entertained by the Freemasons of the English, Dutch, Scottish and Irish Institutions and had been very pleased to find that Freemasonary had done much in helping to soothe racial difficulties. Referring to the Amir's Visit, His Royal Highness observed that it had given him much pleasure to grant necessary Dispensations in order that His Majesty may become a Freemason, and he was glad to think that the Amir had left India and gone back to Afghanistan as a Freemason.

In conclusion, His Royal Highness again thanked the District Grand Lodge for their Address and requested the District Grand Master to convey his fraternal greetings to all Members of the Fraternity.

The Deputation then withdrew.

VISIT TO THE DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

This morning the Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Lady Minto, paid a visit to the Dufferin Hospital for Women and Children. Her Royal Highness was welcomed by Lady Fraser and Members of the Committee.

Prior to making a tour of the building the Duke and Duchess of Connaught with Lady Minto motored to Barrackpore this afternoon, and made a call at Dooli Chand's Orchid Garden.

The Viceroy and a large party including the Princess Patricia, the Ladies Elliot, Miss Pelly and the Hon'ble Esmond Elliot went from the Chandpal Ghat by the launch "Maud"

The party returns on Monday.

PARADE OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The parade of Troops on the maidan before the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Connaught took place this morning at 7-30 a.m. The Viceroy and His Royal Highness arrived punctually, the usual salute being fired, and the Troops who had been on the ground at 6-30 a.m., immediately paraded.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught on leaving Calcutta on the 12th instant will spend five days at Colombo, and seven days at Egypt reaching Marseilles on the 13th of April.

ANOTHER ROYAL TOUR.

English Princes Round the World.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

A special cable, to the *Statesman* states, that the Prince of Wales' sons, the Princes Edward and Albert, are going on a Naval tour round the world, calling at Eastern ports.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Reports Greatly Exaggerated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

Information received from Comilla goes to show that the reports that have been published in certain papers regarding the disturbances at that place between the Mahomedans and the Hindus have been very much exaggerated. It appears that on the evening of the 6th instant two shots were fired into a Mahomedan crowd in the bazar and a baker was killed. Since then there has been no serious trouble.

CALCUTTA MARCH 9.

The reports that had reached here from Dacca dated Saturday *re* the Tipperah, "contretemps" are appalling indeed.

The Nawab with his Private Secretary were severely hurt,—and bandaged in several places—arrived here this morning from Comilla in his own steam launch.

LATER.

A later telegram, dated also Dacca, Saturday, from a Mahomedan source says that Comilla appears to be quiting down, and that yesterday morning Nawab Salimallah and his party attended the funeral of the man who was shot.

The Nawab and party of the Wards left by special train as, notwithstanding the subsidence of the excitement, there was a general feeling of Insecurity.

A force of police was detailed to keep the station platform clear and some sepoys travelled with the special to Chandpur.

SARDAR INAYAT ULLAH'S TOUR.

Visit to Jellalabad and Dakka Districts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

Sardar Inayat Ullah, while representing his father the Amir in the Jellalabad and Dakka Districts had a large military force under his orders and was thus able to tour with an imposing escort. This was perhaps necessary in the circumstances, for local tribesmen are an unruly race, and they have set the authority of Kabul at defiance more than once. Inayat Ullah was able to visit a number of Border posts, and all that occurred to give the flavour to his journeys was the firing into his camp at night on one occasion when no harm was done, and the men who thus disturbed the sleep of the young Sardar were doubtless outlaws of the customary frontier type. They probably fired in bravado, for their intentions could scarcely have been serious, as an Afghan Camp is not lightly to be disturbed even at night time, especially when the Amir's son-and-heir is with the troops.

CORDITE EXPLOSIONS IN INDIA.

Destruction of Deteriorated Stock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

One result of the cordite explosions in India is that private stocks of high explosives are being most carefully overhauled and such as have shown signs of deterioration are being destroyed.

RANJITSINGHJI'S INSTALLATION.

Preparations in Full Swing.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 9.

The new Jam Saheb's Installation will be on a grander scale than any ever before in Kathiawar. Preparations are being made to suit the occasion. The city is profusely decorated. There is great rejoicing among the people and enthusiasm everywhere.

The Jam Saheb was expected here to-day, but as nothing has been definitely settled as when this important ceremony will take place, all concerned, are at a loss. No one seems to know the exact date. Several guests have already arrived and many are still coming.

Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji, it is believed, will enter Jamnagar with Mr. Fitzgerald the Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawar.

The ceremony of installation, according to Hindu view, must be performed to-morrow or on Monday. After the 11th there will be no auspicious day for such a ceremony for a month more, the next being Adhio or additional month.

The guests' camp and other arrangements are all ready.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

JAMNAGAR, MARCH 10

Jam Sahib Ranjitsinhji's Installation Ceremony being with difficulty fixed to take place tomorrow, Major Beale and the Dewan hurried up all arrangements. The officials were busy night and day making arrangements to carry out this most important function in the State. Jam Sahib Ranjitsinhji arrived from Porebandar by Special train at 6 o'clock this morning accompanied by Mr. Fitzgerald the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald; Major Condon, the Personal Assistant to the Agent; Mrs. and Miss Condon.

The Jam Sahib was received at the Station by Mr. Merwanji Pestonji the Dewan, Major Beale the Administrator, Maganlal, ex-Dewan, Rattilal Chottalal of Bhawnagar and Naranji Dwarkadas. From the Station the Jam Sahib Ranjitsinhji drove to Durbargadh, where religious ceremony was performed. From early morning all Jamnagar's male and females and children, attired in the best clothes, collected in and near the Station to see the new Jam Sahib. Enthusiasm was great. The City, buildings and streets were decorated, the Imperial Lancers stationed at Jamnagar with Band and Colours attended, which added to the splendour of the occasion.

After the religious ceremonies were over, His Highness drove to the Guest House which was furnished and decorated for the reception of the Jamnagar Ruler.

Last night several guests arrived by Mail, among them were Captain Adams, Commanding the Imperial Lancers in Kathiawar; Captain Berthon, Prant Officer, Alhar Dewisinhji and two other brothers of the Jam Sahib. Mr. Shoobridge, the Traffic Manager of the B. G. I. P. Railway arrived with Jam Ranjitsinhji. Eight more Specials are expected from different Durbars, among whom are Jodhpur, Ulwar, Idar, Junnagadh, Cutch, Bhownagar, Porebandar and Dhurangdhara.

The second Special from Porebundar followed the Jam Sahib arriving here at 9 o'clock which conveyed the Jam Sahib's mother and ladies of rank. It was a purdah train and hence the station was cleared to admit of zenana arrangements being strictly carried out.

JAMNAGAR MARCH 10.

It was after twenty years that Jamsahib Ranjitsingh entered Jamnagar. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed amongst the subjects and Nagar was all gay. Princes, Chiefs, Maharajahs and gentlemen of rank from all parts of Kathiawar arrived during the day. His Highness was busy receiving his honoured guests for whose reception most hospitable arrangements have been made. A Graduate of an English University to be a Ruling Chief of a Kathiawar State is the first instance in the Maharaja Ranjitsingh. His High ness personally received the Maharaja of Bhownagar, the Raja of Dharangdhra and Colonel Sir Partapsingh of Idar. The Maharaja of Bhownagar arrived in the morning, Dharangdhra in the evening, and Idar in the night at 11 o'clock.

A special left Rajkot at 8 o'clock to night with European guests, the whole civil station of Rajkot being invited to attend. The streets and public roads were thronged with crowds of people.

His Highness, is the most popular Jam that has ever ruled in Jamnagar.

No less than five thousands of congratulatory messages were received during the day from all parts of India, the Bombay Madras Presidencies and other provinces sending special telegrams.

Deputations are also coming from Cashmere, Bikaneer, Benares, Darbhunga, Baroda, and all the students of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, are coming by a Special to-night.

The Rao of Cutch is expected by a special train at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, MARCH 9.

The Jamnagar Installation has been fixed for Monday the 11th instant.

KARACHI CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 9.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs for Sind and Baluchistan has asked the Karachi Chamber of Commerce whether there would be any objection to his becoming an Honorary Member of the Chamber and attending any meetings in which Telegraph matters may be discussed.

He has been informed that no objection exists to such an arrangement.

KARACHI MANŒUVRES.

Defence of the Harbour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 9.

Taking advantage of the presence of H. M. S. "Highflyer" Manœuvres were ordered and have been in progress during the past two nights, the general idea appears to be an attack by a hostile fleet on the Karachi Harbour. A Company of the South Wales Borderers are defending Gizri and two Companies are quartered at Manora for the same purpose. Electrical Engineers are the only volunteers assisting in the defence.

The final attack by the fleet has not yet been delivered. Judging from the way the search light at Manora has been working during the last two nights, the defenders expect this at any moment, and have been on the alert all night in consequence.

FAMINE RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The numbers in receipt of relief in Bengal for the week ending March 2nd have fallen to 44,915, nearly all of whom are on relief works or on gratuitous relief in Darbhanga.

The total number in receipt on any sort of relief throughout India is 45,783 persons.

The standing crops are fair to excellent throughout the country and harvesting is generally in progress, except in the extremely North-West.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India on 6th March:—

Rain during week in parts Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar. Standing crops in good condition, except for slight damage by locusts, rats or insects in parts Karachi and rust in parts Kaira. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in parts Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak and Rewa Kantha, and threshing commenced in parts Deccan. Cotton picking, progressing in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season continues in Karachi, Konkan, Deccan and Dharwar. Drinking water generally sufficient. Water for irrigation purposes adequate except in parts Thar and Parkar, Nasik Poona and Sholapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Fodder-supply sufficient. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee normal to 25 per cent below.

BROACH COTTON DETERIORATION.

Letter of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The following Despatch to the Secretary of State dated the 14th of February is published with Mr. Brodrick's Despatch, dated the 17th of March 1905.

"We received a copy of a letter addressed to him by the British Cotton Growing Association in which they drew attention to certain statements made in an article published in the "Indian Textile Journal" of the 16th of January, 1905, on the deterioration of Broach cotton by the admixture of inferior kinds, and raised the question whether action against this practice could be taken by the Government.

"2. We were informed that the attention of the Association had been directed to the views expressed by Lord Curzon's Government Despatch, dated the 31st of December, 1903, on the subject referred to. Mr. Brodrick, however, asked as to consider whether anything in the matter could be affected by means of the dissemination of information and advice to the cultivators by the Agricultural Department.

"3. We forwarded the Despatch to the Government of Bombay for report, and we have now the honour to submit a copy of their reply with which they have enclosed papers containing valuable information on the subject, based mainly upon materials collected by Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy Director of Agriculture in Bombay, in the Survey of Gujarat cottons recently carried out by him.

"4. A perusal of these documents will show that considerable doubt exists as to whether there has been any real deterioration in the Broach cotton and, indeed, some of the most experienced Cotton Merchants of Bombay deny that any deterioration has taken place. The quality of the cotton naturally varies with the character of the season and the capabilities of the tract in which it is grown. The Cotton Mill-Owners in India now arrange to buy the bulk of the best samples, and it is suggested that while on the one hand the purchasers in England may taus not be able to obtain the best samples as they used to do, on the other hand, they demand a better quality than was the case with the older machinery.

"5. Assuming, however, that there has been some deterioration in the cotton available in the Market we are advised that this may have occurred from

(a) degeneration in the plant producing Broach cotton;

(b) substitution of other varieties by the cultivators, or;

(c) adulteration with poorer cottons after the crop is harvested.

"As regards the first, there is no evidence to shown that the Broach cotton plant has degenerated and seeing that the Broach cultivators are among the best in India, and take special care to select their seed, it is improbable that the alleged deterioration is due to this cause.

"6. Even if it is the case—that the plant is now producing cotton of an inferior quality—we hope that the efforts which are now being made to effect an improvement by a series of experiments at the Experimental Farm at Surat in the selection of seed by scientific methods, hybridization and the like will not be fruitless. Already the superior seed raised at this Farm is being distributed to cultivators and the area utilised for seed-raising has recently been extended. A careful survey of cottons grown by cultivators in the fields disposes of the second assumption that there has been deterioration owing to substitution of other varieties by cultivators, for the botanical variety producing Broach cotton is found to be grown remarkably pure and without admixture of other varieties.

"7. It must, therefore, be assumed that deterioration, if any is due in the main to the third cause which means that poorer varieties are brought to stations in Gujarat to be there mixed with the Broach cotton or in order to get a good station mark on the bale. This is a commercial matter in which the cultivator does not participate, since adulteration or fraudulent marking is done after the product has passed out of his control and, as cotton so brought in has all been ginned before importation, the practice has not resulted in the growing of these poorer varieties in the Broach tract.

"8. In these circumstances we consider that it would serve no useful purpose for the Agricultural Department to disseminate information among cultivators against a practice in which they do not appear to participate.

"9. From paragraph two of the Government of Bombay letter, dated the 16th of November, 1906, you will observe that the Local Government has agreed to a recommendation made jointly by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners Association and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association in which they propose to constitute from among their own members an Advisory Committee whose function will be to bring the local Agricultural Department, into touch not only with the various stages of cotton cultivation but also with its preparation for the market. The Government of Bombay has instructed the Director of Agriculture in Bombay to communicate freely with this Advisory Committee, and while we have some doubts as to the practical result to be expected from the adoption of the plan, we shall watch its working with interest."

MADRAS SENATE MEETING.

Mr. Paterson Appointed Registrar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

The Meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras was held yesterday evening, presided over by Sir Ralph Benson, the Vice Chancellor. The chief item of business was the appointment of a Registrar. The Syndicate had nominated Mr. C. A. Paterson for re-appointment. In accordance with the new Regulations this nomination had to be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. Notice had been given of the Resolution proposing to invite applications for the post. As this was virtually negatived, the proposal of the Syndicate to re-appoint Mr. Paterson was treated as an amendment to that proposal and lost.

There then followed a short discussion on the desirability of re-appointing Mr. Paterson in which a Hindu Member of the Senate criticised Mr. Paterson's regime as Registrar. Eventually the Syndicate's appointment was confirmed by a majority of more than two to one.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Works Deferred for Want of Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

The Corporation of Madras held a Special Meeting last night to consider the Annual Budget Estimate. As usual on such occasions the Meeting resolved itself into a Committee, and after the sitting which lasted for two and a half hours the Budget, as revised in the Committee, was passed.

The scheme for providing the much-needed Hospital for Georgetown is blocked for want of funds. The Corporation has been put to such straits to finance the water-supply and drainage works that they rather demurred falling in with Colonel Formby's proposal to raise five lakhs of rupees to provide capital for such necessary works as the proposed Hospital, the new Municipal Offices, etc., because of the difficulty of finding the wherewithal to meet the Sinking Fund of Rs. 30,000 that would be required.

THE Director-General of Ordnance visited the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory on Friday and Saturday in course of his usual annual Inspection Tour.

THE BISHOPS AND THE LAITY.

To-day's Meeting.

IN view of this afternoon's meeting at which the Laity will informally discuss the practical effect of the Bishop's Charge, on Educational Agencies in the diocese we may set forth, for general information, the views of the party against whom the Bishop's Charge was levelled. It is felt the Bishop's Charge is an attack on the High Church section of the Clergy of the Diocese, Canon Heywood lately, in a sermon at Girgaum printed in the *C. M. S. Magazine*, declared that of the 35 requirements made by the Bishop only five affect his congregation—the remaining 30 being distinctly against the opposite school in the Church. The Bishops based his attack on the teaching of the High Church clergy. While he goes on to lay down what the right teaching of Christendom ought to be, the wording of the Charge is evidently somewhat designedly vague, so that the Bishop might shelter himself by saying that he has not brought any definite doctrinal indictment against his clergy. Nevertheless the syllogism is simply this: The Roman Catholic doctrine is that Christ is sacrificed afresh at each mass. This is taught by certain ritual. This ritual is used by some of the High Church of the diocese. Therefore these High Churchmen teach that doctrine and therefore, once more these clergymen are not to take the children to the Holy Communion Service. Now although we are not careful to defend the Roman Catholic Church, yet we believe we might challenge the Bishop to prove that the Roman Catholic Church has ever committed herself to such a doctrine. Can it be found in the acts of the Council of Trent or in Thomas Aquinas? But apart from the Roman question what proof has the Bishop that this or anything like it has been taught by any of the clergy of this diocese? If we mistake not, although he recently demanded replies to 180 questions from his clergy, he never put any question as to whether they taught such a doctrine. Certainly we have never heard it from any of the pulpits of the Diocese. Having, however, to his own satisfaction convicted his clergy of serious error without taking evidence, he goes on to lay down the orthodox faith, a faith unknown to the Church Universal until started by certain reformers in the XVI century. To this he wishes to pin his clergy and so proceeds to veto a number of ritual acts. It is not however about these points of ritual that we trouble ourselves. We believe the "Ritualists" would give them up if the Bishop would treat them liberally on other points. Their anxiety is about the educational work that has so effectively been going on for years past, and which now seems in serious danger of being brought to a standstill by the action of the Bishop. The Bishop has given explicit orders that in future no children under the age of 13 or 14 are to be taken to church by masters or mistresses when the Holy Communion Service is to be performed. Now this injunction is purely based on the Bishop's private judgment. It has no Anglican authority whatever, to back it. That is to say in future Baptised "members of Christ and Children of God" are to be placed in the same category as the unbaptised and the excommunicate who by canon law are forbidden to be present. Can the Bishop find any Canon, ancient or modern, to support his ruling? The injunction is purely based on the Bishop's private judgment. Can he enforce it? Such a practice in Bombay would sever this Diocese from every other Diocese of the English Church, together with its daughter Scotch and American Churches. It would sever it from the usage of 19 centuries of Christianity all over the world. It contravenes the very plain words of Christ "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not." It trains up children in a way they should not go, *i. e* leave the church at divine worship or to choose some other service as a subsitute for the Master's own service. It deprives those who are *in loco parentis* (the institutions of the Diocese are largely made up of orphan children adopted by the Societies at their own expense) from bringing up the children in the faith of their parents. The aim of the late Education Bill was to banish definite religious teaching from Church Schools. The Bishop has gone further, he would exclude Christian children from their Father's house. We are confident that the institutions will not consent to this. So that the matter finally comes to this; if the Bishop insists on obedience—and we confess that after the strong language he has used it would be a great token of weakness not to insist—either he will succeed in driving away the Fathers of St. John Evengelist and the two Sisterhoods and the other clergy who hold with them, half of the resident English priests—the Diocese has protected, out of the diocese: or else there will be an appeal to the metropolitan, or to Canterbury, in which case it is impossible to believe that the English Church will be committed to such a position as the Bishop has taken up. So that the clergy would only have to wait patiently until the tyranny be overpast. Or in the former case if there is no appeal, then the clergy and sisters and workers will find plenty of Dioceses which will gladly welcome them, and wherever they go children will be brought up in the Catholic faith of Cosin Keble, Pusey and Carter.

We have seen what the Bishop has to say; we should be glad to hear what the clergy themselves have to say on the matter.

REVEREND LEIGH LYE'S OBSERVATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 10.

In view of the agitation which the Bishop's Recent Charge at Bombay has created among both the clergy and laity, it is interesting to record the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Leigh Lye at St. Mary's Church this evening. On ascending the pulpit he said:—"Before giving out my text I wish for a moment to refer to a change of custom in the morning service of this church which has commenced to-day. I mean the withdrawal of all unconfirmed boarders in our two schools from the celebration of the Holy Communion. This withdrawal is not in accordance with my own views or wishes. It is done entirely in obedience to an order given by the Bishop in his Visitation Charge."

MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.

Visit of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 9

The Maharaja of Kashmir, accompanied by Sir Francis Younghusband visited the Mayo School of Art on Tuesday, and was shown over the institution by the Principal. His Highness was particularly interested in the Industrial Department and spent some considerable time in the wood-working and metal-working rooms, while in the section devoted to hammered work His Highness displayed a remarkable knowledge of the technical processes employed in the handicraft.

The Mayo School of Art in Lahore has been approached by the Government of the United Provinces with a view to securing the assistance of the Institution, in the scheme of decoration which it is proposed to carry out in the new Ball Room at Government House, Lucknow.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been struck by the excellent work done by the School of Art in Lahore and elsewhere in this direction, and desires to have designs submitted for Lucknow on somewhat similar lines. The work will consist mainly of wood-work such as panelled ceilings, dados, etc., in the designing and execution of which the Punjabi wood-carver is distinctly pre-eminent.

CAWNPORE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

Thrown Open to the Public.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 10.

Messrs. Begg, Sutherland and Company, Managing Agents, Indian Electric Supply and Traction Company, announce that the Electric Tramcar Service will be thrown open to regular public traffic from Monday 11th instant, on which date the public may ride free of charge, the same concession being allowed from 6 to 10 a. m. on the following day.

(For other Telegrams, see page 6.)

DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISENDOWMENT.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

Although the recent debate in the House of Commons is said to have been purely academic, and although it was conducted by a comparatively empty and unrepresentative house, we recognise in it a more definite warning than most churchpeople will be willing to admit. It is an integral part of that policy of deletion which the present Parliament has attempted to foist upon the Nation. The Education Bill, the war against the House of Lords, and the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the National Church are the wings of that boldly aimed shaft with which a politico-nonconformist parliament has attempted to slay those institutions in which the strength of Conservatism lies. When, from the maze and muddle of the Education Bill, we learned what the nonconformist religio-politicians of the Cliffordian type really wanted, we discovered that the real war was not for the benefit of education at all, nor for conscience sake, but against that Church of England, which in the bitter words of Dr. Clifford "is preposterous enough to call itself the National Church." Now has this Church the right to call itself the Church of England, and in what way is it "Established"?

The Church of England is defined as "that pure and reformed part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church which is established within this Realm"; and the word "Established" implies that a certain relation exists between it and the Realm itself, and that it is "Established" in its recognition as the national organisation for the maintenance of Christian belief and practice. Its clergy are an estate of the Realm; the Soveeign is one of its members, and its Supreme Governor on earth; the free exercise of its inherent rights as a Church is guaranteed, and its authority, when lawfully exercised is enforced.

By what right, then, is the Church recognised as having this undoubtedly National and Established position? Primarily and chiefly this:—That she has the same unbroken history as the State itself. Under her tutorship the combative elements of early English Society were drawn into harmony, and by the example of her organisation unity in the State was made possible and easy. She gave to England her early savants, divines, lawyers, and soldiers. She not only ministered to the State, but she *established* the State. She gave to England her Parliament, and endowed her National Assembly with men fit to lead it. By her direct agency she built up, century by century, in sickness and in health, the fabric of modern England. And just as the State, having its dark days of revolution and upheaval, is still the same State as ever it was, so the Church, in spite of her many revolutionary movements, is what she always has been "the National Church." And those who have forsaken her have no more right to her inheritance than the descendants of her sons who sailed in the "Mayflower" have to claim England as their own. And it seems, in the full light of history, an anomaly to suppose that a State can disestablish the Church to whose agency that State owes its own establishment, unless it wishes to secularise its national life, and saddle itself with the opprobrium of ingratitude.

Mr. Birrell assumes that the Church disestablished would *regain* much of her lost position. But if we look at the history of the Church of England during the last fifty years we cannot agree with Mr. Birrel that she has lost her premier right to be what she is—England's Church.

The Melanesian Islands owe their Christianity wholly to the pioneers of the English Church. Uganda to-day is a modern pentecostal miracle and the Holy Spirit was borne thither, so to speak, in the chalice of the English Church. Every part of the Empire is leavened by her teaching through the great missionary Societies, while her schools at home vie with the wholly State-supported and secular schools in every department of secondary Education. She annually contributes at present over seven million sterling of recorded charity, and during the last quarter of the XIXth century her offerings were about 90 millions.

These facts certainly do not point to the "lost position" which some dissenters are so ready to assert is a fact, but, on the other hand, seem to substantiate her claim to be the largest English participators in the promotion of civilisation, education, and philanthropic enterprise, and the most powerful English moral influence towards order, peace, and national progress.

There are really in this grave constitutional question two matters bound up in one. The first is disestablishment; the second is disendowment. The first, if it were the undivided will of the people of England, might come with impunity to the Church and perhaps to the State. If the second were entirely permitted, according to the desire of extremists of the Nonconformists, it would be nothing less than State-regulated and unmitigated robbery, and would be carried out in face of the highest legal authority in the Realm. Such a step as this would be even more culpable than Henry VIII's plunder of the Monasteries and would as surely bring its own retribution.

On the other hand Disestablishment has much to be said for it from a Church point of view. It would probably solve the most vexed and difficult of all ecclesiastical questions, viz:—how to preserve the episcopacy, and, at the same time, allow the clergy and laity their proper place in the administration of the Church, the framing of her policy, and the election of her dignitaries. The solution to every Church difficulty seems to lie in the free admission of the laity to a fuller, more confidential, and more responsible share in the Government of their National Church.

She might then have three representative houses. One house of Bishops; one of Clergy; and one of Laity. The Bishops would then be nominated by the Clergy, and, if sanctioned by the lay house, they would be consecrated. They would be called upon to give account of their actions by the other houses, and the suggestions of national desire, and legislation embracing important change would be considered by each house. Then again the financial inequalities under the present system would be removed. There would be no more "starvings" but every incumbent would be instituted to a "living" in a better sense of the word than the present. There is enough money belonging to the Church of England to give all her clergy a living wage, apart from the tithes, as was found to be the case even in the Irish Church. And above every blessing there would be the infinite privilege of self-government and freedom of unfettered legislation to meet every felt need.

Now although most churchmen admit that such a reform would be an untold blessing, many feel that they would be sacrificing for it the *National* character of their Church. This is a matter of opinion, but we think that in the event of any drastic ecclesiastical legislation, these broad lines we have sketched are the only ones capable of bringing satisfactory results. Whether this could or could not be done without disestablishing the Church is a question which is difficult to decide. Nevertheless we think it is possible to fulfil these ideals and still maintain the essentials of Nationality which are still so dear to many churchmen of to-day. And we are sure, if there is to open combat between political Nonconformity and the Church, that, disestablished or established, there is inherent in the National Church that divine strength which will bring her out

This would at once remove the grievance of the Nonconformist, who protests, with some show of reason against paying a tax for the perpetration and perpetuation of doctrines he abhors, and at the same time solve the difficulty the poor vicar feels in the matter of taxation.

On the one hand the Nonconformist would still pay his tax, but it would be used as an integral part of the Revenue, and he could not complain of this.

On the other hand the vicar would not be taxed on his tithes. At present he pays tax on the gross amount of his living, inclusive of tithe, vicarage, and other emoluments. If he drew his income from the people, or from the amalgamated emoluments of the Church, he would only have to pay income-tax on the nett amount received.

We think it would hit the farmers harder than the clergy. For if a farmer pays tithe to the vicar he has a kind creditor who does not press him to pay up on the nail at any fixed date. It would not be quite so easy to silence the Government tax-gatherer. Furthermore the tithe is spent in the district by the vicar, and comes back to the local tradesmen for the benefit of the community. But the Government would not spend it upon local objects but merge it into the Revenue.

From these considerations, disliking all drastic or revolutionary changes in the bed-rock of our national institutions, and foreseeing danger in the uprooting of things of indigenous and long historic growth, we are inclined to think that the denationalisation of the Church of England would be an extremely serious step. We approve of a real and sincere attempt being made within the Church herself to give the parish priest and the laity a far greater voice in her affairs on the lines indicated above, and we are not altogether opposed to the cessation of that taxation known as "The Tithes."

BUSHIRE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MARCH 3.

Since the last time of writing the long wished for rain has fallen and an impending water famine has been averted. Bushire is now no longer a dreary expanse of sandy desert, the wells are full and the wheat crop is already more than a foot high and the scowling and despondent faces around one have changed to what is the Persian equivalent for a smiling and happy countenance.

The new Governor of Bushire, H. E. Amin-al-Sultana has now settled in Bushire and has exchanged ceremonial visits with the British Officials. He is quite a young man of about 32 with a very pleasant smile and a manner most suave and diplomatic. Soon after his State arrival he received a deputation of the merchants of Bushire and in his answer to their address of welcome he is reported to have said that his attention was directed to three things which he desired them to note. Firstly, that there would be no grinding taxation, as he was a wealthy man and had no desire to make any money out of the appointment, secondly that he loathed all lying and deceit and warned them to be straightforward in all their dealings, and thirdly that he would not tolerate any thieving or disorder in his jurisdiction but would put it down with a severe hand. One cannot but feel the greatest admiration for such excellent sentiment and if his deeds in any way equal his intentions, Bushire may well consider herself the best governed city in all the Shah's dominions. The Governor is more modest than our late Viceroy, who it will be remembered set before himself no less than a round dozen reforms to be disposed of during his term of office, but then modesty and Lord Curzon never were bedfellows.

"Speaking athletically" the only occurrences of note have been two cricket matches, the first being between the Government Telegraphs and R. I. M. S. Lawrence *versus* Bushire the Gymkhana and H. M. S. Proserpine.

This match was played in bitterly cold weather and a gale of wind, and was productive of very heavy scoring. The Telegraphs and Lawrence batted first and compiled a score of 236 for 5 wickets, Engineer Collins and Mr. Tebbett making 108 and 76 not out, respectively. Against this total, Bushire, quite undismayed, rattled up 186 for two wickets before time was called; their chief contributors being Major Cox 84 not out, Mr. Bill 40, Captain James 15, and Mr. Saldana 25 not out.

The second match was between the Government Telegraphs and Bushire Gymkhana, and resulted in the defeat of the former by 51 runs. Score:—

TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr. Lang run out	18
" Tebbett not out	8
" Mungavin b Saldana	7
" Aitken b Shearme	1
" Gardiner c Collett b Saldana	18
" Scott b Saldana	0
" Brayson b Saldana	0
" Duckworth c and b Saldana	3
" Isaacson b Shearme	1
" Thornton run out	4
" Collen b Shearme	0
Extras	3
Total	63

BUSHIRE GYMKHANA.

Mr. Bill b Lang	0
" Garden b Brayson	23
Capt. Williams c Scott b Lang	17
" Shearme not out	44
Mr. Chick b Lang	2
" Duric b Lang	11
" Saldana run out	4
" Collett b Brayson	3
" Moir b Gardiner	1
" Fernandes b Brayson	5
" Aranha b Lang	0
Extras	14
Total	124

This latter match was in point of weather a complete contrast to the last, the day being bright and sunny—real cricketing weather. On this occasion too the ladies of the station graced the cricket ten with their presence.

Mr. Tebbett was "at Home" on this occasion and his hospitality was much appreciated by the cricketers, as Bushire is a place of magnificent distances, and if the celebrated Governors of North and South Carolina had ever lived in Bushire, I cannot imagine what they would have had to say about circumstances.

B AHMAN RECRUITS.

Major Longdon's Visit to Rawalpindi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 9.

A Rawalpindi Correspondent writes:—The Brahman community of the Rawalpindi and Jhelum Districts mustered strong at the Railway Station to receive Major Longdon, the Punjab Recruiting Officer who was especially deputed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces to inquire locally into the claims of the community regarding their enlistment in the Indian Army.

The Brahman Sudhar Sabha, whose head-quarters are at Rawalpindi, had resolved at its last annual Conference held at Jhelum in April last to submit a Memorial to the Commander-in-Chief to enlist members of the Brahman community of Northern [illegible]. The Memorial was duly submitted and a [illegible] Officer was sent by Government to make [illegible] on the spot and report.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Report of the Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE:)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill published in the "Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary," deals exhaustively with the provisions of the Bill and Notes of Dissent by Babu Bhupendra Nath and Babu Ingendra Nath Mukerji are appended.

APPROPRIATION REPORT FOR 1905-06.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06 is published in the current "Gazette of India."

PROSECUTION OF THE "PUNJABEE."

Appeal before the Lahore Divisional Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 9.

The Appeal by the Proprietor and the Editor of the *Punjabee* newspaper of Lahore against the sentences of fine and imprisonment inflicted by Mr. Mant, the District Magistrate of Lahore on charges of inciting racial ill-will between Europeans and Natives, was heard by Mr. Tollinton the Divisional Judge of Lahore on Friday.

Mr. Arthur Grey, who appeared for the Proprietor of the *Punjabee*, began by saying that this was the first prosecution in India to his knowledge under Section 153 (*a*) of the Indian Penal Code. In England a case of this sort would be tried by an absolutely independent Judge, appointed direct by the Crown with the assistance of a Jury. He was not impugning the impartiality of the District Magistrate of Lahore, but obviously it was a disadvantage that a case involving serious charges against the Government and against the Police should be tried by one who was an Officer of the Government and the head of the Local Police, without a Jury. That disadvantage extended also to some extent to the present Court. It was necessary, therefore for the Learned Divisional Judge to perform a difficult task by disassociating himself for the time being from his official position under the Government and by putting himself, as far as possible, in the position of a Jury independent of the wishes of the Government.

Mr. Grey went on to say that the first question in relation to the offence was the question of intention. The two articles complained of did not stand alone. Several other articles had been published practically simultaneously in the same newspaper and these had a close bearing upon the question of intention. The two articles complained of were headed, respectively, "How misunderstandings occur" and "A deliberate murder;" and they told of the alleged murder of a police constable by a Mr. Spencer. The first article began by referring specifically to previous articles in the *Punjabee* published on the 4th April 1906 wherein accounts had been given of two peculiar incidents. It was significant that in respect of those previous articles the Government had not been advised to take any action, and the presumption therefore was that the previous articles, at any rate, were justified. One of those previous articles gave an account of an unfortunate incident in which two coolies had been impressed for the service of the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi and had died of exposure and hardship during the journey. Another of the previous articles gave an account of the accidental shooting of a beater or *shikari* by a European District Officer.

Mr. Grey went on to say that the ultimate object of those previous articles in the *Punjabee* was to show that in cases where natives came by their death at the hands of Europeans, the Government were not sufficiently careful to inquire into facts. Coming next to the articles complained of by the prosecution, Mr. Grey said that in spite of the language which he should not attempt to justify, the same intention, the same definite object, could be clearly traced, namely to challenge the adequacy of Government inquiries into the deaths of Natives at the hands of Europeans. Mr. Grey continued—Nobody is going to defend the tone or the language of this article. I don't even propose to read the article to the Court. Undoubtedly it is written in extremely bad taste, and altogether we should all be glad if it had not been published. Certainly the Proprietor of the *Punjabee* would be glad if the article had been couched in other language. But when we say we do not justify the articles we mean that we do not justify the defamatory statement about Mr. Spencer. We do justify the allegation against the Government, and I want to make this point absolutely clear. We say, most distinctly, that the Government deliberately burked an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Rafat Ali. We have said that all along. And we say it still. Whether the story we published is true or not, does not matter at present. We are not charged with publishing an untrue story. We are not charged with defaming Mr. Spencer. Yet it is just because the story was held to be untrue and because Mr. Spencer was held to have been outrageously defamed that the sentences inflicted by the District Magistrate were so extremely severe. I submit that the District Magistrate had nothing to do with Mr. Spencer's rights or wrongs. If Mr. Spencer had been defamed, he had his remedy. We were charged with sedition not with defamation.

Mr. Grey continued:—The *Punjabee* is not, therefore, charged with an offence against the Government. When in the Lower Court we said that our offence was solely against the Government, the District Magistrate said that it would have been still more serious for us if we had been charged under Section 124 (a.) Then why not charge us under Section 124 (a)? We are quite prepared to meet that charge. No, we are charged under Section 133 (a) which obviously was never intended to apply to a case of this sort, but was designed to prevent people from stirring up religious animosities such as prevailed in the days of the cow-killing riots. We are charged with stirring up feeling between Natives and Europeans. Who are Natives as a class? There is no Native class. There are a hundred different Native classes. Some of the more important classes like the Hindus, Mahomadans and Sikhs we all know. Are these to be lumped together as one class? And who are Europeans as a class? There are Englishman; there are European British Subjects; there are Eurasians; there are Americans; there are Germans. Are all these different classes in India to be spoken of as one class, and can anyone think that all the Native classes and the European classes are concerned in the *Punjabee* articles? I should be sorry to say that respectable Natives approve of the language which the *Punjabee* has used towards Europeans. I should be sorry to think that every European approves the action of the Government in burking an inquiry or in screening a murderer, if murder has been committed.

Mr. Grey went on to say that the first proposition he hoped to establish was that this was eminently a case that called for a searching inquiry. There were many queer circumstances which no one yet had been able to explain away. For example.—Why was the dead body of Rafat Ali not found for two days, if the man had really been thrown by a vicious horse? Every one knew that Rafat Ali was riding a vicious horse. Every one knew the road Rafat Ali would be taking. Every one knew where and when Rafat Ali started and what his destination was. If Rafat Ali fell from his horse he must have fallen on the road-side, and it could not take two days to find him. An explanation off-hand was that the dead body was concealed by high reeds growing by the road-side. The Court would know very well that there were not likely to be any high reeds in December. Reeds were always cut in the early autumn. There was a second point. The Doctor who held the *post mortem* examination said that the man had not been dead more than 24 hours. Yet he had then been missing for three days. There was a third point. The Doctor said that the man had apparently fallen from a horse and then had been dragged. What then was the body doing in the reeds and how could the horse and the fallen rider have crashed through the reeds without reaching a strongly marked track which the men seeking for the missing Rafat Ali must have caught sight of at once? There was a fourth point. Close to the place where the dead body was alleged to have been found were villages round about which vultures and jackals always congregate. There were also wild pigs in the near neighbourhood. How, then, could Rafat Ali's body have been lying by the road side for two whole days and nights without being touched by carrion birds and beasts? There was a fifth point. The Police Manual requires that in all such cases the Doctor shall be called to the spot where the body is found. In this case the body was taken to the Doctor. Why didn't the Doctor afterwards visit the spot? He says—"I didn't think it necessary."

Mr. Grey here quoted cases from various Law Books as to the legal aspects of the charge. He also quoted from a Report of the Indian Legislative Council in which the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the then Legal Member, had said in a discussion on Sedition in India that the Government of India do not care a straw farthing for abuse. He further quoted cases to show that Sedition was a relative offence—relative to the time and the place. The Court must, therefore, consider the present political condition of the Punjab. Was there at present any racial ill-will between Europeans and Natives? He ventured to think that the Learned Judge of his own knowledge would be able to say—No. Then, how could the *Punjabee* be fairly charged with promoting such ill-will? Mr. Gokhale, in a speech to the students of the former Christian College at Lahore had shown that the attitude of the enlightened leaders of Indian opinion was not opposed to Europeans, but was opposed to the bureaucratic methods of Government. That was precisely the attitude of the *Punjabee*. In this case there was an honesty of purpose on the part of the *Punjabee* as on the part of Mr. Gokhale to strive to put down bureaucratic abuses. That was the spirit which was now abroad. He did not say that the spirit did not sometimes go too far. But it was the spirit in which the alleged offence of the *Punjabee* had been committed that led to the question of punishment.

The District Magistrate had sentenced the Editor of the *Punjabee*, a young boy 22 years of age, to the extreme penalty allowed by the law. Mr. Tilak for inciting people to revolt against Government, for publishing his approval of political murders and for using language which no one could approve of in regard to crimes which every one must abhor, had been sentenced to only one year's imprisonment. Action had lately been taken against alleged seditious newspapers in the Bombay Presidency where there was a good deal more reason to be afraid of sedition than in the Punjab, and the only thing that had been done there was to bind over the offenders in sureties; and surely that was enough. All that was required was that freedom of speech which every Native as well as every European claimed and was entitled to claim, should not be abused.

In conclusion, Mr. Grey said he felt sure that the Court would reduce the sentences, if, indeed, it upheld the conviction at all.

Mr. Lajpat Rai spoke on behalf of the Editor of the *Punjabee*. The Government Advocate replied and had not concluded his arguments when the Court adjourned.

SARBADICARY'S SUSPENSION.

Dismissed on Appeal to Privy Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 9.

Before a Full Bench of the Chief Court of Punjab consisting of Sir William Clarke, Chief Judge, and Justices Reid and Chatterjee the case of Mr. Sarbadicary, Barrister-at-Law who been suspended by the Allahabad High Court for four years and whose appeal has been dismissed by the Privy Council, was taken up, notice having already been served on Mr. Sarbadicary to show cause why he should not be prohibited to practise within the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court for his unpropriety of conduct towards the Judges of the Allahabad High Court. The Court was full of Legal Practitioners and the general public. Mr. Ganpat Rai, Barrister-at-Law, who represented Mr. Sarbadicary, addressed the Court and said:—In showing cause we are not advancing any legal or technical argument, though there may be cases where Legal Practitioner suspended by one High Court has practised within the jurisdiction of another High Court, but we are present here with our client to express his sincerest regret for his gross and improper conduct towards some of the Judges of the Allahabad High Court in his paper called *Barachrame* and he takes this opportunity of tendering his unqualified and humble apology to the Full Bench of this Hon'ble Court as well as to the Judges of the Allahabad High Court through this Court. When he was called upon by the Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, he maintained that he could not be legally dealt with for his conduct out of Court, but he found later on that he was wrong in raising a legal defence. His newspaper has ceased to exist, and will never see the light again. He has been under suspension since about eight months. He had to incur considerable expenses by going to England before the Privy Council and his suspension by this Hon'ble Court means to drive him to a position of dire misery and probably he may never return to practice, on account of his old age. The Members of the Bar of whom all those are present to-day in the Bar Room are in this Court not as mere spectators but to support me and appeal to the mercy of this and that of the Allahabad High Court; and we are sure that if this Hon'ble Court were to consult the Judges of the Allahabad High Court the latter will also be pleased not to press the suspension of Mr. Sarbadicary by this Hon'ble Court.

Mr. Ganpat Rai further said that as a matter of fact Mr. Sarbadicary had addressed a letter to the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and in the reply that he received the Learned Chief Justice expressed the view that he will not object to Mr. Sarbadicary's practising in the jurisdiction of the Chief Court of Punjab.

The Court reserved Judgment.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Programme of Inspection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The members of the Railway Board will proceed on an inspection of the broad guage section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway by special train to-morrow. The party will visit Golbathan and Goalundo, returning on Sunday evening. On Tuesday next the members visit Budge Budge, Canning and Diamond Harbour, retuning to Calcutta the same evening.

CORPORAL WYMESS.

Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Corporal Wymess who was arrested at Darjeeling on Thursday on his own statement, as the murderer of Miss Amy Gardner, was made over by the Military to the Civil Authorities to day. He will be placed before a Magistrate on Monday, and is expected to be committed to the High Court.

When asked if he wished to say anything he declined. His demeanour is calm. He is an athlete and a square-built, powerful man of about 35.

Special arrangements for a European police guard have been made at the Jail.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Applicants for the Secretaryship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

For the post of Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation only thirteen candidates were selected as possibles. The selected applicants are:—

Mr. Macmillan, the Managing Director of Messrs Oakes and Co. of Madras.

Mr. Shilstone, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Mookerjee, Officiating Secretary, Calcutta Corporation.

Mr. Chatterjee, Collector, Calcutta Corporation.

Mr. Sen, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Sailendra Ghose, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Hockerday, Secretary, Messrs Oakes, Madras.

Mr. Owens, Presidency Postmaster.

Mr. Lumsden, Registrar, Bengal Legislative Department.

Mr. Blaker, Superintendent, Home Department.

Mr. Godden, Manager of Zemindary, Midnapur.

Mr. Masani of the Bombay Corporation Staff; and

Mr. Modlyonit, Superintendent of the office of the Inspector General of Police, Bengal.

GANGES MILL FIRE.

Still Smouldering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The fire at the Ganges Jute Mill is still smouldering and the Fire Brigade are still pumping water on the great mass of Jute.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

New Committee Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 10.

The following members have been elected on the Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for 1907:—

President—Mr. L. T. Watson.

Vice-President—Mr. T. Smith. Members—Messrs. P. Raimer, B. R. Buscoe, G. B. Sunderland and A. H. Silver.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Lala Bishambhar Nath moved that a cordial vote of thanks be recorded to the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Robert, for the interesting address to which the members had listened and also to the members of the outgoing Committee for the efficient administration of the Chamber's affairs during the past year. The proposal was carried with acclamation after which the meeting terminated.

GOLD RESERVE STATEMENT.

Quarter Ending December 1906.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Statement of Receipts, Charges, and Balance of Gold Standard Reserve for the quarter ending, 31st December 1906, shows an opening balance of £14,885,537; the net profit on Coinage £1,040,440; Interest £97,479 and a Closing Balance, of £16,023,456, which is held as follows:—Book Credit £987,390.

Silver bullion, value £69,540.

Securities £12,433,193.

Temporary Loan to Government of India £2,533,333.

INDIAN POST OFFICE.

Changes and Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Mr. Hannyngton has been confirmed in his grade of Postmaster General and on relief by Mr. Maxwell will be posted to the United Provinces.

Mr. Sams, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Thung, is appointed Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Mr. Cockell joins the Office of the Director General of Post Offices as 2nd Deputy Director General of Bengal.

PLAGUE AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 10.

The plague is still raging in the Civil Lines. Deaths among native servants are occurring daily in the compounds of European employes. No precaution is being taken except by the Native Plague Officer, who is doing his best to induce people to vacate the huts and is supervising in person the disinfecting and unroofing of out-offices. The native servants suffering from plague have been camped on the open ground on the roadside, parting European Residences. The Municipality's attention has been drawn to the fact but so far no notice has been taken.

BALLOON ASCENT IN RANGOON.

Serious Accident to the Aeronaut.

The "Rangoon Gazette" of March 4 says: From about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon a large crowd collected outside the Kandawgalay open ground to view the advertised balloon ascent and parachute descent exhibition to be given by Mr. Fred Eadon, of Rangoon, who some short time back made an ascent under the supervision of Captain Price in Mandalay and in Maulmain, and on the latter occasion pluckily saved the life of a coolie who got entangled in the ropes. Inside the enclosure there were not many spectators. The balloon was made locally of American drill. The balloon was suspended by a ring at the top through which a rope passed, the rope being kept in position by being attached to two poles on the east and west sides of the enclosure. The mouth of the balloon was placed over a funnel under which a flue ran to the ditch where firewood was placed. At 5 p.m. under the supervision of Professor Emery Havas who has assisted Captain Price, lately here, in two ascents, one in South Africa, the firewood was lit. Thirty men of the Devons who were present volunteered to hold the balloon in position. The work of inflation took three-quarters of an hour and at 5-45 on the word "let go" being given by Eadon, the balloon went up, seemingly not fully inflated, and canting in an easterly direction. Eadon, who was on the bar at the end of the parachute which was attached to the balloon, had not risen high when he came into contact with the guy rope which kept up the eastern pole. The force of the impact freed the parachute from the balloon. Eadon fell with the parachute into the ditch already mentioned, and was promptly picked up by the soldiers and laid on the ground on the western side of the enclosure, from were shortly after he was taken in gharry to the General Hospital by Mr. Havas. Captain Rost, who examined him at the hospital, stated that no bones were broken, but that Eadon had received a severe shock. He had slight fever that night, and pain in his chest, but was otherwise well and last evening hoped to be able to leave hospitals in a day or two. The balloon, which got away free, fell to the east of the smallpox hospital.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Bile Beans Are an Ideal Remedy for Stomach and Liver Troubles in Winter.

The chilling winds, keen frost, and driving sleet and snow, often aggravate, and possibly cause biliousness, indigestion, and liver chill. Bile Beans are a seasonable tonic, because they so tone up the stomach and liver as to enable them to accomplish their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the severest weather. The great value of Bile Beans will be gathered from the story told to a "Norwitch Mercury" reporter by Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farmteamsman's wife, living at Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich.

"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans.

From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered the attacks became less and less frequent. My appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. The bilious attacks gradually grew less regular and milder, until they finally ceased altogether, and for six months I have not had the least sign of pain. I owe my cure entirely to Bile Beans, as since I started taking them I have taken no other medicine." If you are ill or ailing, commence a course of Bile Beans to-day, and so ensure a winter of robust health. All chemists stock Bile Beans at Rs. 1/- per box, or Rs. 2/4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, FEBRUARY 25.

THE LATE DEAN BUTCHER: CHAPLAIN OF CAIRO.

One who was much beloved by all with whom he came in contact; one who was perhaps the best known and most widely respected citizen of Cairo; one who gave the best years of his long life, the most ripe fruits of his deep scholarship and the broadest sympathy of his great heart, has been removed from us by death. There are few Englishmen, who have ever worked in Egypt, who commanded the unstinted respect of its cosmopolitan inhabitants to the same degree as did our late Chaplain of Cairo, Dean Butcher; and his kindly influence will be sadly missed by every section of the community. He was on the point of retiring after forty years of strenuous labour and, as Lord Cromer himself said in a public utterance, his deeds would live after him. Just before his death he wrote the following beautiful lines, "At Last," which struck me as being a singularly beautiful prayer:

"When on my day of life the night is falling
And in the winds, from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown.

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,
Leave not its tenant when its walls decay,
O Love Divine, O helper ever present,
Be Thou my strength and stay.

Be near me when all else from me is drifting,
Earth, sky, home pictures, days of shade and shine,
And kindly faces to my own uplifting,
The Love which answers mine."

THE KHEDIVE AND THE COURT.

The Khedive arrived in Alexandria on Saturday 16th from the protracted tour in the Siwa Oasis, and was met by H. H. the Khedivah. He proceeded to Cairo on Wednesday to transact urgent State business but owing to the death of Prince Ahmed Kamel Pasha, his uncle, there were no demonstrations of welcome. On account of this sudden and sad bereavement the Khedivial Court is ordered to go into mourning for forty days.

THE SIRDAR.

Sir Reginald Wingate is shortly expected from Khartoum. On his return South from Cairo the Sirdar will visit Port Soudan to inspect the great works now in progress there. His Excellency will also visit Erkwit where he will probably spend the latter part of April and the early part of May, after which he will return to Khartoum. Erkwit is one of the places which the Director of the Medical Department recommends as a suitable hill station for the Soudan, and it is probably in connection with this suggestion that the Sirdar is inspecting the place.

NEW EGYPTIAN COMPANIES.

Vast numbers of new companies are being promoted for the exploration and development of Egypt. These constant floatations are causing some anxiety although there is as yet no need at present to limit the power of the Khedivial decree. Probably the abounding prosperity of the country is sufficient to make most of these enterprises safe. Among them there is the new Union Bank of Egypt, the Soudan Development Co., the Anglo-Egyptian Commercial Co., Delta Land Co., and a huge project for Gold Mining in Upper Egypt and the Soudan.

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

A writer in the "Globe" says that while there can be no doubt that the native unrest is still ripe in Egypt there are many who look for its removal in the spread of popular education.

"We sympathise," says "The Egyptian Gazette," with this feeling, although we cannot altogether share its optimism.

Education is not a universal panacea that cures all diseases; and its success in India has not been as great as its promoters hoped. If it has not removed sedition in Asia, it will probably not do more in Africa, although experience may teach us to avoid certain mistakes in Egypt that were unwittingly made in India. However that may be, it can be taken as axiomatic that the educational system of Egypt will be improved and extended as soon as the Government is able to afford the expense.

At present it is a question of ways and means. The suggestion has been made in England that the foreign boudholders should provide the funds, but this is obviously untenable. If it had not been for their capital, Egypt would not be the prosperous country she is to-day, and to penalize them for their good deeds would be unjust. The honest course is evident. If the people are able to bear it, a small education tax should be imposed in Egypt itself."

ASSOUAN DAM.

The antiquarians are in a great state of excitement on the subject of the heightening of the Assouan Dam, and intend to make as much ado as possible over it. They are protesting to Lord Cromer. At the last meeting of the Society of Antiquaries the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with some surprise that a proposal is seriously entertained by the Egyptian Government to raise the level of the Nile Dam at Assouan to the height originally proposed. The Society would point out that it is informed that such an alteration would, at high Nile, submerge the temples at Philae, and would result also in the flooding of a large area in Nubia undoubtedly containing many interesting sites. The Society feels bound to enter a protest against any scheme that would involve such a wholesale destruction of archæological remains unless it be clearly demonstrated that the scheme is an absolute necessity for the well being of Egypt, and that the same benefit cannot be obtained in any other way. The Society feels the greater confidence in making the protest to the Egyptian Government in view of the important and costly works of conservation that have already been carried out at Philae."

CRITICISM IN LONDON.

The general tone of the London Press with reference to Mr. Edward Dicey's work "The Egypt of the Future" is by no means sympathetic, and his attack on Lord Cromer's policy meets with poor support. He is regarded rather as a destructive than constructive critic.

It is understood here that the amendment Mr. J. M. Robertson, M. P., proposed to make to the Address with reference to allegations made against Lord Cromer's administration will not be brought forward and the Nationalist Desiderata will not be treated seriously by the home Government.

PHAROS.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle, and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	21	13	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	21	20	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	9	5	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	19	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	4	16
G Mahim and Worli	4	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	21
Total	86	73	175
Total plague deaths to date	136,072		
Same date last year	67	59	213

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	22	20	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	27	20	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	7	4	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	16	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	6	12
G Mahim and Worli	8	3	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	10
Total	93	75	158
Same date last year	71	55	200

THREE YEARS OF RUNNING ECZEMA

Lotions From Doctors and Chemists Had No Effect—After Three Weeks' Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment Child's Head is Now Clean and Free From Sores.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"It is with much pleasure that I write to inform you of the successful result of the use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which I used for a running eczema on my child's head, being the after result of ringworms. I have had lotions from the doctors, also from different chemists, but they did not have any effect on it. But after constantly washing the child's head with Cuticura Soap for about three weeks and using about half a box of Cuticura Ointment, I am pleased to say that my child's head is now perfectly clean and free from any sores, which I must say seems a marvelous cure after three years' suffering. I shall be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. A. Grant, 82 Bronson Road, Raynes Park, Surrey, Eng., March 10, 1906."

A SET OF CUTICURA

Consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are often Sufficient to Cure

The most distressing and disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and inflammations of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair of infants, children, and adults, when all other remedies, and even physicians, fail. Not only are Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the most successful remedies ever compounded, but they are the purest, sweetest, and most economical as well. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "A Book For Women."

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Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishmen increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

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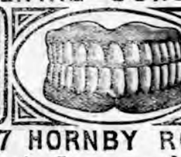

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Mosquitoes Avoid the presence of Carbolic that is why the use of

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap

has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.

Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.

Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house and on the first sign of an irregularity of the System a dose can be administered. Ladies who use them recommend them, as tenacious as trial Chemists and Stores. Dose Box

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KEATINGS POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, &c.

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomforts from Heat, Elding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Delici

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

A Card of Nine Events.

There has perhaps never been such an attendance at an Extra Meeting as that which was present at Mahaluxmi on Saturday. Nine events figured on the card and the last was just run off as the light began to fail; in almost every instance fields were larger than punters might care to see in sprint races and as a whole they had a very poor time with those Bookmakers who have decided to see the season out. The times recorded give ample proof of how fast the Bombay course is and in some of the new pony races we already have reason to expect these to hold their own with the more seasoned candidates. For the 21st inst. a programme has been framed for what is to be called a Consolation Meeting and, judging by the success of the one in question, there is room for this and others.

The Strangers' Selling Plate was divided into two and in the first of these the establishing of Young Lomond—after a run on Liberal and then on Glass whom Mr. Vaid bought for Rs. 1,150 after a selling race—as favourite found justification in the race itself. Melsom got away nicely on Glass and after taking a substantial lead it looked more than probable he would win. Hoyt, however, was handy with Young Lomond who, when asked, came up and away very easily proving himself above the average and as good as he was said to be though always taken out whenever entered previously. Turning to the second division of this race, it was very much the opposite of the first where punters were concerned. Mr. Hytra bought Maluan before the race, and, scratching Happy Land, there was a run on the former which sent him out a very warm favourite. Coming early into the lead Vining appeared to have the favourite so well in hand that the race was thought to be over till Maharaja was seen coming and made him bring out the whip not long after the distance. The grey was very full of running and, on drawing level, went away anyhow. Peculiarly enough there was no bidding in these two or in the Auction Plate.

With two seconds and a third, out of four outings, Spearmint has made a very good impression as a sprinter and stayer with rare pluck. He was best fancied in a field of fourteen for the first division of the New Comers' Handicap though Squire was well supported as also Madrid who ran second the last time. Engine made all the running to the bend were Spearmint, Madrid and Salanic were all well placed, but Madrid once more showed want of stamina and Spearmint came away in fine style to win comfortably. A very fast run was made by Express, who beat Salanic, and in him there should be a good stayer.

Once more the second division provided an upset and a very bad one too. Though he has never shewn the least bit of form, Kawakib found a deal of money with Poseidon, Meerjan and Muftakhar next in demand. The favourite gave his supporters but little hope and Meerjan was the only horse supported at all to look anything like winning. Gafal, a pony who has only run once before and that nowhere, came into the lead at the half mile and from there never showed a sign of stopping and, at the nice odds of twenties, won on his head in 1 min. 21 3/5 secs.—splendid time for a second attempt after a very solid win without being asked much. As a whole, punters have no reason to feel particularly pleased with the 14-2 class and in the Rosehill Handicap they saw one of the two rank outsiders romp home in front of the favourite. After feeling some satisfaction in following the Stable lead when Rasalcy Rose won, punters naturally went for Comeback now and made the big black better favourite than Gun Metal and Welsh Love. Both Russley Rose and Filbert were hung up in the gate and Mr. Hunter's little chestnut went out to lead followed by Comeback and Welsh Love. The three were in a dead line at the entrances to the straight when Comeback came away as hoped. Koko, however, lay handy and coming in on the rails drew up and away and held the favourite very safe to the disgust of onlookers. He has now won twice, both upsets, run second once and third twice in six attempts, and how many used to leave him out of the reckoning when near the bottom of the weights some two years ago? He was within 12lbs. of Russley Rose and this race will put him very near the mare. Mandeville could not keep with them at the start but finished well and just beat Gun Metal whereas Welsh Love fell away in a fast finish, the five furlongs being done in 1 min. 2 1/5 secs.

With a field of six, the Lingfield Plate did punters more good than either of the other two in which favourites won. A great run came on Shotover but Chassepot's favouritism was never dangerously threatened. Flotsam shot out to make the pace very hot, too hot for Freelance to repeat his last performance, and Chassepot and Royalist followed and these three had the race between them. Closing up at the half mile, the three turned the bend together with Chassepot in the middle and he came away finely in the straight. The excitement was not over, however, as Royalist put in a very fast run which might have landed him in front had Vining been able to keep him straight. He only got him going again in time to beat Flotsam by a head, leaving Chassepot with a good margin to spare though he had to gallop and cut the nine furlongs out in 1min. 5/6sec., nearly a second faster than Ballark in the Grand Western Handicap.

A tremendous field of seventeen went out for the Thana Plate and one might have expected misfortune. Highborn was freely backed but after getting away very badly further put paid to his own account by trying to get his teeth into Dhondi on Girjistan. It was a very pretty race from the bend where Girjistan, Mudlool, Young Gazelle, Tachreet, Little Joker and one or two more were in a line across the course. In the middle Little Joker showed out but later Young Gazelle popped out in front by his side and looked a winner till right out on the outside Hoyt came along with Sir Jamal and snatched a narrow win after a great race.

Ten went out for the mile of the Kallyan Plate and after support for Scarlet, money came on Monsoon who went out favourite. He made all the running and seemed sure to win after getting the better of Recruit till Madras was seen to be closing with him by the Stand. Forster rode a very nice race and putting in a strong finish, just got the outsider in front by a mere neck in 1 min 45 1/5 secs

Still trying to get their own back, the public went stong for Epitome in the Auction Plate with mainly stable money coming for Blue Blood. Epitome got away none too well but making up her ground came up behind Rossi who followed Blue Blood. At the bend Rossi was on terms and came away down the straight in grand style easily staving off the others in a desperate fight for the Shop, Epitome gradually gained on Blue Blood and a strong and determined finish by Leach just got him there, staving off a late run by Jubilant by a neck. To cut out the five furlongs in 1 min. 1 4/5 secs unfit, was a great performance by Rossi. Details :—

The First Strangers' Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 290; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Morison's g a h Young Lomond, 8st 7lbs, A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Vaid's g a h Glass, 7st .....Melsom 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Liberal, 7st 12lbs cd. 7st 13lbs .....Trenoweth 3
Mr. Buder bin Alwas ch a h Namoos, 7st 9lbs cd. 7st 10lb.....Ames 4

Also Ran :—Mufrud 7st 12lbs, Jaimood 7st 9lbs, Testator 7st 9lbs, Jubbulpore 7st6lbs, Faraj 7st 8lbs, Misreef 7st 3lbs, Mashan 6st 11lbs, Young Arthur 6st 9lbs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach)

Betting.—5 to 2 against Young Lomond, 4 to 1 Glass and Liberal, 5 to 1 Testator, 10 to 1 Namoos and Jaimood and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—From a good start they raced level with Mufrud and Testator last. After nearly a furlong Glass went out past Jubbulpore who gave way to Young Lomond and Liberal who was nearly level at the bend. On rounding, Young Lomond cut in and beat Liberal out a bit with Namoos coming on the rails. The favourite held Glass safe and came away very easily by a length, three-quarters between next two, fair fourth Time :—54 3-5secs.

The First New Comers' Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July 1906. Distance—6 furlongs

Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint, 9st 10lbs. Kamad 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Express, 7st 10lbs. Heeroo 2
Mr Hoosain bin Taher's ch a h Salanic, 9st 11b. .....Forester 3
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Pasheer, 7st 5lbs carried 7st 6lbs.....Abbas 4

Also Ran :—Madrid 8st 12lbs, Thuyyar 8st 5lbs, Squire 8st 5lbs, Must Win 8st 3lbs, Romance 8st 3lbs, Sunshine 7st 12lbs, Rock Salt 7st 12lbs, Sir Roy 7st 9lbs, Joker 7st 7lbs, Engine 7st 5lbs carried 7st 8lbs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting :—3 to 1 against Spearmint. 4 to 1 Madrid and Squire, 6 to 1 Salanic and Express, 10 to 1 Must Win and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Engine jumped out in front of Thuyyar who soon fell back, Salanic and Romance following but the last also fell back to Spearmint at the bend. The favourite then came away and held them safe though Express put in a fast finish from the distance, Engine falling away though Salanic held on. Won by a length one and three-quarters next. Time :—1 min. 23 1-5s.

The Rosehill Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's br a us g Koko 8st 6lbs...Heeroo 1
Mr R R S's bl a us g Comeback 9st 12lbs...Trenoweth 2
Mr Vaid's b a us h Mandeville 7st.....Melsom 3
Messrs. M Goculdas and A Nanjee's bl a us m Gun metal 9st 7lbs.....Ames 4

Also Ran.—Russley Rose 9st 4lbs, Welsh Love 7st 13lbs, Filbert 7st 7lbs, Achievement 6st 8lbs (carried 6st 9lbs).

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting :—Evens Comeback, 4 to 1 against Gun Metal and Welsh Love, 5 to 1 Mandeville, 6 to 1 Russley Rose, 7 to 1 Filbert and tens rest.

The Race.—After some delay Gun Metal on the outside jumped out but they all closed up with Russley Rose and Filbert tailed. From the half mile Achievement came out closely followed by Welsh Love, Comeback and then Gun Metal. Comeback and Koko drew up at the bend, the latter inside and led into the straight. Here Koko took the lead and staving Comeback won a good race by three-quarters, Mandeville passing Gun Metal near the post. Time.—1min 2 1/5 secs.

The Second New Comers' Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July 1906. Distance—6 furlongs

Mr P Nathoobhoy's g a h Gafal 6st 6lbs (carried 6st 12lbs).....Etul 1
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's g a h Meerjan 8st 2lb .....Oomerkhan 2
Mr Muktasi Abdoola's g a h Zir 7st.....Abdoola 3
Mr Abdool Aziz Mana's b a h Dhamas, 8st 2lbs. .....Froster 4

Also ran :—Poseidon 8st 3lbs, Turner 8st 3lbs, Idbas 8st 1lb, Rabliss 8st 1lb, Muftakhar 8st 1lb, Dumra 7st 10lbs, Kawakib 7st 9lbs, Robert Macaire 7st 9lbs, Kabil 7st 3lbs, Hozza 7st 3lbs.

(Winner trained by Cowasji Burjorjee.)

Betting :—5 to 2 against Kawakib, 4 to 1 Poseidon, 6 to 1 Meerjan, 7 to 1 Muftakhar, 8 to 1 Idbas and Kabil, 10 to 1 Dumra and longer odds rest. Twenties winner,

The Race :—Robert Macaire was badly left and Rabliss led out followed by Gafal who took his place at the half mile followed by Zir, Dumra, Kawakib and Hozza and at the bend Meerjan joined them, the leader falling back. Gafal was left with the lead and he easily staved Meerjan off by three lengths, a length between next two and others close up. Time—1min. 21 3/5secs.

The Lingfield Plate.—Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr R R S's b a us g Chassepot, 8st 7lbs ... Trenoweth 1
Mr Kelso's b a us g Royalist, 8st 2lbs ..... Vining 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's b a us g Flotsam, 7st 9lbs .....Keesan 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a us g Freelance 7st 8lbs cd 7st 9lbs .....Ames 4

Also ran :—Mulison 8st 5lbs, Shotover 7st 11lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting :—6 to 4 against Chassepot, 3 to 1 Shotover, 5 to 1 Royalist and Flotsam, 6 to 1 Freelance, 8 to 1 Mulison.

The Race :—Flotsam jumping out took a three length lead but after half a mile Chassepot on the rails and Royalist drew up within a length followed by Shotover and the other two some way back. With Chassepot in the middle the front three were level at the bend and he came away finely. Royalist swerved badly when making a dangerous run and fell short by a length and a half 1 head next two. Time.—1min. 56 secs.

The Thanah Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. De Souza's b a h Sir Jamal, 7st 4lbs.....A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle, 7st 8lbs.....Vining 2
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's g a h Girjistan, 7st.....Dhondi 3
Mr. Naji Syed Rasheed's ch a g Sahoon, 6st 10lbs...Etul 4

Also Ran.—Tachreet 10st 5lbs, Ashroff 9st 11lb, Osborne 9st 3lbs, Scimitar 8st 10lbs, Mudlool 8st 9lbs, Darby 8st 8lbs, Mumbra 8st 6lbs, Antica 8st 2lbs, Caravan 8st 2lbs, William Rufus 7st 12lbs, Little Joker 7st 4lbs, Highborn 7st 11b, Nonplus 7st 11b.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

Betting.—4 to 1 against Highborn, 5 to 1 Tachreet, 6 to 1 Little Joker, 8 to 1 Scimitar and longer odds rest, twenties winner.

The Race.—They got away fairly well together with Girjistan showing out in front of Madlool, Young Gazelle and Tachreet and at the bend Little Joker joined them. They were all abreast at the bend and Little Joker looked a winner till Young Gazelle showed out in the middle. By the Stand, however, Sir Jamal came on the extreme outside and won by a neck, half between next two and fourth close up. Time :—1min. 20 3-5sec's.

The Callian Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Abdul Mobsen Mana's ch a h Madras 8st cd. 8st 2lbs .....Forster 1
Mr. J. Jacob's g a h Monsoon, 8st 10lbs .....Kaesan 2
Mr. Esmail Gassoo's bah Recruit, 8st 6lbs Oomerkhan 3
Mr J Andria's b a h Canter, 8st 2lbs cd 8st 3lbs Native 4

Also Ran.—Scarlet 9st 3lbs, Emir 8st 8lbs Bourbon 8st (cd) 8st 1lbs Adham 7st 11lbs, Greylock 7st 10lbs, Talal 7st 2lbs.

(Winner trained by Ebrahim Mana.)

Betting :—5 to 2 against Monsoon, 4 to 1 Scarlet, 6 to 1, Emir, Recruit and Talal, 8 to 1, Bourbon, tens rest.

The Race.—Monsoon led out from Recruit and Adham till at the three furlongs Adham went a bit ahead only to fall away and Monsoon led again with Madras coming inside Recruit, Monsoon looked a winner till Madras came late and won a fine race by a neck threequarters between next two. Time :—1min 54 1-5secs.

Auction Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R R S's b a us g Rossi, 8st 11lbs.....Trenoweth 1
Mr Meredith's b a us m Epitome 7st 13lbs .....Leach 2
Mr G K's b a us m Jubilant, 7st 10lbs .....Melsom 3
Mr Mehta's br a us m Blue Blood, 8st.....A Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Freelance 9st 3lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomji.)

Betting :—Evens Epitome, 5 to 2 Blue Blood, 4 to 1 Jubilant, 6 to 1 Freelance, 7 to 1 Rossi.

The Race.—Blue Blood got away in front with Rossi close up and they were level at the bend with Epitome and Jubilant next. Rossi came away very easily to win by a length but there was a great fight for place money Leach just landing it by a neck, Jubilant outside barely beating Blue Blood. Time :—1 min. 1 4-5secs.

The Second Strangers' Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs 100; third, Rs 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1906. 14 hands entered for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st. W I 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400. Distance—1/2 mile.

Messrs A Gany and A S Oomer's g a h Maharaja, 8st 11lbs.....Oomerkhan 1
Mr Hytra's b a h Maluan, 8st 4lbs.....Vining 2
Messrs Mahmood Hoosain and Abbas Shashtary's b a h Phiroz, 7st 12lbs.....Ames 3
Mr H Jamsetjee's b a h Harcourt, 7st 12lbs....Kaesen 4

Also Ran.—Chum Chuman 8st 11lbs, Star of Bombay 7st 9lbs, Dalgety 7st 6lbs cd 7st 8lbs Mozaffary 7st cd 7st 11bs Amed 6st 8lbs.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Elia Bux).

Betting.—5 to 1 against Maluau, 5 to 1 Phiroz, 6 to 1 Maharaja, 8 to 1 Chum Chuman, 10 to 1 Dalgety and twenties rest.

The Race.—After giving trouble Mozaffary led out but was soon passed by Maluan with Phiroz and Maharaja. By the bend Maharaja began to draw up and on terms at the distance came away very easily by two lengths, one and a half next with a good fourth. Time :—54 4-5secs.

CAWNPORE SEASON.

The Closing Functions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 10.

It is proposed to close the season with a Race Meeting, which may, according to present arrangements, take place at the end of this month. This will be a revival of the races which Cawnpore have not had for a long time,

JACKAL CLUB POINT-TO-POINT MEETING.

It was a pity that the annual point-to-point meeting of the Bombay Jackal Club should have fallen on a race day as otherwise the attendance would have doubtless been very much larger. As it was there were a very good number present at the old rendezvous at Marole, H. E. Lord Lamington being amongst the visitors to accept the hospitality extended. Interest in the various events was very keen and though one would like to be able to follow the races throughout there is a peculiar sort of exasperating excitement in awaiting the reappearance of the candidates.

The Stewards were Messrs R. W. L. Dunlop, M. F. H., J. H. Symington, H. E. E. Procter, A. Forbes, A. R. Burney, D. N. Graham, J. L. Symons and R. W. Marter.

Mr. E. M. Webb officiated as Hon. Secretary. Mr. H. E. E. Procter as Starter and Mr. Dunlop as judge; Mr. T. L. Roberts, Clerk of the Scales and Charles Payne the Huntsman Clerk of the Course.

Naturaly enough there were falls but not many, and only one, that of Mr. Stewart, of anything like a serious nature. Proceedings always open with the Jumping Competitions across the front of the Stand and with some of those that were seen performing in the Horse Show recently the form was good. Lieut.-Col Forbes very deservedly won the Horse event on that grand horse Khala who was so much admired at the Show mentioned, with Blarney a good second, another very useful type of hunter. In the Pony class Mr. D. G. Palmer had a similar experience as in the Horse Show when Inspiration gave him so much trouble and then cleared beautifully. A win that was a matter of general satisfaction, and met with the enthusiasm it deserved was that of a keen follower of hounds and a veteran sportsman, Mr. Jack Symons. There is nobody who knows the country better and he needed all the advantage he gained in that direction, as disinclination on the part of Kingfisher to start left him some way behind his field from the fall of the flag. Making up his ground he entered the open on terms with Tomtit and Chorister and, staying them out, won fairly comfortably by a couple of lengths.

Another well known sportsman steered home the remaining two winners: a good judge and a familiar figure in the Hunt is Mr. "Tommy" Moore. His pony Akbar Khan has met with no little success in the past and in a straggly finish he won pretty easily from a smart pony owned and ridden by Mr. Owen Symons who was more successful last year than this.

Mr. Moore had the mount on a racy-looking animal belonging to Mr. T. L. Roberts, Sir Brian, but only won after an exciting race with Mr. Turnbull on his Tomtit and Mr. Blair on Mr. H. Symons' Tragedian in which all were riding hard the length of the open stretch.

The Band of the 109th Infantry was in attendance to add to the pleasure of a most successful meeting, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Donald Graham presented the prizes.

Results :—

Jumping Competition for horses.—1st prize, a cup; 2nd prize, a cup.

Lieut-Col. J. Forbes' Khala 1
Mr. S. Armstrong's Blarney 2

Also competed:—Mr. W. H. Chapman's Scarlet Runner, Mr. J. F. Seaton's Play Boy, Mr. T. L. Roberts' Early Dawn, Mr. A. M. Hewett's Dachshund, Capt. B. C. Fellows' Chorister, Mr. P. R. Cadell's Molly M., Mr. R. W. Dunlop's The Count, Mr. J. Henderson Gray's Janette.

Jumping Competition—For Ponies of 14-1 hands and under. 1st prize, a cup; 2nd prize, a cup.

Mr. W. G. Palmer's Inspiration 1
Mr. H. Blair's Nimrod 2

Also competed:—Captain Capper's Caucasian, Mr. L H. Saville's Ebenezer.

Hunt Cup for Horses—A Point-to-Point Race—About 4 miles. Catch-weights, English and Australians 12st. 7lbs., and over; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs., and over. Owners up. 1st prize, The Boulton Trophy and a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Cup. The James Graham Trophy and a Cup was offered to the first competitor in, who had not previously won a race, riding a horse which had never won a race.

Mr J. L Symons' Kingfisher 1
Mr R W Turnbull's Tomtit 2
Capt B C Fellows' Chorister 3
Mr A D Shanks' Kinleck 4

Also ran :—Mr W H Chapman's Scarlet Runner, Mr A M Hewett's Dachshund, Mr C N Moberley's Cicero, Mr H B Saxbey's Trumpeter, Mr C M Lucas' Sugarbag, Mr Henderson Gray's Janette, Mr J Crawford's Haphazard, Mr H S Symons' Penguin, Mr R W L Dunlop's The Count, Lt-Col. J. Forbes' Sloth.

Pony Hunt Cup.—A Point-to-point Race for Ponies of 14-1 hands and under.—About 4 miles. Catch-weights, English and Australians, 14-1, 12 stone; Arabs and Country breds, 14-1, 11st Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up. 1st Prize, The Townsend Trophy and a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Cup.

Mr T D Moore's Akbar Khan 1
Mr O Symons's Rosette 2
Mr L H Saville's Ebenezer 3
Mr St J. Graham's Amir 4

Also ran :—Mr P Stewart's Molly Bawn, Mr B D Richards' Bacchus, Capt. S Capper's Caucasian, Mr J Crawford's Chit Chat, Mr N Hogg's Peter.

Open Point-to-point Race for horses.—About 4 miles. Catch-weights, English and Australians, 12st 7lbs, and over; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs and over. Prize, a Cup.

Mr T L Roberts' Sir Brian, ...Mr T D Moore 1
Mr R W Turnbull's Tomtit 2
Mr H S Symons' Tradegian, ...Mr Blair 3
Mr O Symons' Maxim..... 4

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

There were only two races on the programme for Saturday afternoon, the first being that for Mr. Byrnes Cup which was competed for by the B. and C. Classes combined. The start was at 3-15 p. m. and there was a hard breeze blowing with frequent heavy squalls. The conditions as regards weather were in fact, very much the same as last year on the day when the predecessor of this cup was raced for. Eleven boats started all well together except Mannikin and Midget, both a little behind. Trixie went over at the weather end of the line with Erin at the other end. Lapwing was trying to blanket Pixie, rather like using a pocket handkerchief as a tablecloth. Erin started with her jackyard topsail and whole mainsail while Mannikin had a reef down and the topsail over it. It was a run to North Karanja and both Pixie and Trixie broke out their topsails, but Trixie found hers too much for her and got it in again after nearly taking one of the French destroyers in her stride. The B. Class boats began to run away from the small boats, Trixie without her topsail doing best and being first at the buoy followed by Erin and Pixie. Mannikin came next and then came Meg and Lapwing and the rest. It was a dead beat up to the Cross Island buoy and there was a lively bit of sea running which made the smaller boats heel and toe in a cheerful fashion. Trixie soon came round on the starboard tack while Erin and Pixie stood on up harbour. Weight began to tell in the small boats and Maud with a heavy crew began to travel at a fine pace. Meg was in charge of a lady and she only had the two natives to help her. Lapwing and Midget also only had three on board and all three suffered heavily in the squalls. As they drew over to the Bombay side, the squalls got heavier and Meg with the lightest crew of the lot got too much for her helmswoman. She literally had not the strength to keep the boat going and after struggling on gamely for some time, very wisely gave up. Midget also disappeared about this time and Lapwing was the only undermanned ship left in. She was almost out of control over and over again and Maud and Coralie worked away from her steadily. Trixie crossed Pixie and Erin on the way up, then the latter stood in shore still hanging on to her jackyarder which none of the others could carry at all. She scored by this and was first round the buoy with Trixie close on her heels and Pixie not very far behind. Mannikin had been doing wonderfully considering the heavy wind and was close up. Sayonara was simply smothered on the beat and was more under the water than over it. She would have been much happier with a reef in but Bombay yachtsmen seem to have a rooted objection to reefs. Tomtit was the first round of the C Class with Maud close to her. Coralie was next with Lapwing a hundred yards behind. The latter had lost by overstanding. It was a reach to the schooner and Trixie began to draw up on Erin. She first tried for her lee but could not get through. Next she tried for her weather and was very sorry she had. Erin's skipper is not a man of words but is generally ready to meet trouble halfway or more. He gave it to Trixie hot and strong and took her nearly on to the breakwater. Erin scored heavily as with her topsail she did not get blanketed like Trixie and left her behind. At the schooner Erin had a few lengths lead of Trixie while Pixie having now set her topsail was still behind the pair, Mannikin was still going well and was well inside her time at the turn. Tomtit was next followed by Maud and from the times, it was all Lombard street to a Crawford Market orange that the cup would go to the Tomtits. In view of the ever present probability that the handicap would be upset between the classes, the Sailing Committee had arranged that the second prize should go to the first boat of a different class to the winner, so the B Class had still something worth racing for. Coralie was next to arrive but turned wide of the schooner and Lapwing squirmed round as close as she could and fell on her unawares leaving her in irons with a blue haze round her. Sayonara rounded with Lapwing and then gave up having had more than enough. On the run to North Karanja, Trixie set her topsail and drew up on Erin passing her just before reaching the buoy. Pixie had also pulled up and the three went round close together. On the first round the race between the three sisters had been very close; from now to the end it was absolutely magnificent. Trixie began the beat with a tactical error going about on the starboard tack and leaving the boats she was beating, to their own devices. They both held on but when they met next Trixie was still ahead. Trixie kept out in the harbour while Erin and Pixie stood inshore. Trixie also helped the others by pinching hard and at the buoy Erin was ahead with Pixie and Trixie head to tail behind her. Mannikin was still going great guns and was not far behind with Tomtit following her. The wind had dropped a bit when rounding North Karanja and Lapwing had profited thereby, gaining on Maud and beating Coralie. Inshore the puffs began to increase in strength and her skipper had more than he could do to keep her on her course. Maud kept her lead and was round next after Tomtit while Coralie was last. It was a reach home again and Pixie, Trixie and Erin had a most exciting race. Pixie was in a "do or die in the attempt" mood and tried to set a balloon jib which must have nearly been the death of someone. She managed to get it in again with difficulty and Trixie reached past her drawing up on Erin. At the schooner Erin just had a clear lead and no more. Trixie was praying hard for a chance but Erin was not giving anything away and judging his time nicely came round for the fine with twelve seconds to spare. Pixie was only a minute behind the two and altogether we can safely say that we have never seen three boats sail a harder or closer race. Mannikin was the next to round well within her time of the leaders and then came Tomtit inside her time of the lot. Maud had been having an anxious time on the reach as Lapwing was slowly but steadily catching her but she did not quite succeed, and Maud being well inside her time of Tomtit, finished the winner of the cup.

Mannikin took the second prize while Lapwing being the second on the handicap got the third, Coralie being fourth. The race as a whole was a very fine one, there not being a dull moment from start to finish and some of the moments being if anything too exciting. We are only sorry that the state of Mr. Byrnes on health prevented him being on the spot to see his cup sailed for. All Bombay yachtsmen are at one in hoping he will be out next Saturday to sail for and win the cup presented by Mr. Greaves.

The second race was the usual A Class handicap. The start was a close thing, if anything Sapphire had the best of it. Melody had tied down a reef while Sapphire had her whole mainsail, both having jibheaders aloft. It was a run down to South Karanja and Melody could not keep going at all in the strong wind, dropping steadily behind. Sapphire was ahead at the buoy with Turquoise not far behind. It was a beat up to Sunk Rock and a nasty one at that, there being a heavy jump of a sea and the squalls coming down like Bricks off a scaffolding. Turquoise went badly with her sheet stacked out and Sapphire worked away from her, and went round Sunk Rock with a nice lead. It was a dead run back to South Karanja and Sapphire increased her lead by a little. Melody knew what was good for her and went home after Sunk Rock. It was a dead beat home and Turquoise got going in great style and gained steadily on Sapphire, being almost up to her at the Schooner. Going round the small course Sapphire's higher sail plan told under the lee of the steamers and she got away a little from Turquoise but nothing worth speaking of. Turquoise soon made up the little she had lost and crossed the line less than a minute behind Sapphire, winning easily.

Next Saturday as we have mentioned before, the cup presented by Mr. Greaves will be sailed for by the combined B and C Classes, and we hope to see as good a race as we saw to-day though we cannot hope to see a better.

B AND C CLASS COMBINED HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup presented by Mr C H Byrne—Sailed on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows.	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Pixie.....	Scr	Mr J E Aspinwall	3 15	5 49 56	2 34 56
Trixie	Scr	Mr C D W Bomburger	3 15	5 48 31	2 33 31
Manikin....	11 33	Officers R A	3 15	5 52 43	2 26 10
Erin	3 9	Mr R H Ireland	3 15	5 48 19	2 30 10
Sayonara ...	Scr	Mr A Erickson and A L. Whitell	3 15	Gave up	
Tomtit ...	21 0	Mr C A Wordsworth & J W Milne	3 15	5 52 59	2 16 59
Lapwing...	31 30	R St J Gillespie Capt B R	3 15	5 59 39	2 13 9
Maud	31 30	Officers R F	3 15	5 58 32	2 12 2
Midget ...	32 32	Officers R A	3 15	Gave up	
Coralie....	32 52	Mr E G Watson	3 15	6 1 6	2 13 34
Meg.....	33 6	Mrs Gillespie	3 15	Gave up	
Clutha....	30 27	J J Welch	——	Did not Start	
Valkyrie...	31 30	Mr H E Johnson	——	Do.	

Course No 17 reversal Twice round = 12 6 miles—1st Prize won by Maud, 2nd Prize won by Manikin, 3rd Prize won by Lapwing and 4th Prize won by Coralie. Wind N W by W Strength Fresh. Time-limit 7 p.m.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday.

Name of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire...	Scr	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins	3 30	5 45 33	2 15 33
Turquoise	5 57	Mr P J Preston	3 30	5 41 52	2 10 25
Melody ...	11 14	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 30	Gave up	

Course No 6 + 2 = 11·9 miles—1st Prize won by Turquoise Sapphire saves entrance fee. Wind N W by W Strength Fresh Time-limit 7 p.m.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Although the point to point Races had been held the previous day, a large number of people assembled at the foot of Sahar Hill yesterday morning. A much reduced number was anticipated as so many horses had been given a great deal of hard work at the Races, but the such was certainly not the case. It shows how very popular the excellent hunting with our local Pack has become. All through this season the number of hunting people, both male and female, has been far in excess of any previous year, and many of us have in consequence a strong hope that next season 3 days a week hunting may be the fare provided. To add an extra day every week would of course entail more expenditure from the hunt funds, but the largely increased number of the followers of the chase would seem to justify the experiment at any rate being tried, Hounds did not take long in letting us knew the previous morning that a jackal was somewhere about in the vicinity of Sahar Hill. They soon rushed out of the brushwood speaking well to the scent, and out across the paddy fields in the Bomanwadi Valley. Continuing over a very bad piece of melon ground they piloted us in the direction of Marole, but on nearing the Andheri Vehar Road swung sharp to the left and took us back to Chuckla. The passing traffic in the road must have prevented the jackal from crossing the road. This has unfortunately happened on more than one previous occasion this season, but it is a difficulty which cannot be now avoided owing to the increase in the number of bungalows abutting on to the road. Galloping through the grass groves of Chuckla however was exceedingly pleasant, as the numerous cactus hedges in this locality made such first class jumps for our horses. Many of these hedges have only recently been cut up, and more than one artful rider who thought they knew where to find the gaps in the fences, discovered new and stout growths of cactus instead, which necessitated the horses jumping big and boldly. Hounds carried on the hunt past Jackal Hill and as far as the Railway Line about midway between Parla and Andheri. Over the metals they went before anybody could attempt to stop them, and so far as riding to hounds is concerned this meant the end of all things, as the neighbourhood on the South side of the Railway is composed of gardens enclosed by barbed wire and insurmountable walls. It is usually the custom with the hunting of our hounds after the first run has been brought to a termination and the line at our disposal permits, to draw the coverts in the vicinity of Sahar Village, as it is here where we send out our second horses. On the previous morning when the Pack had run into the unhuntable country on the other side of the railway, many of us who happened to have second horses at Sahar slowly made our way in that direction, thinking that we should be in good time to change horses and be ready for the second encounter. We however had not got half way when to our utter amazement, not to say dismay, hounds were heard speaking strongly to a scent somewhere in the distance, between the village of Chuckla and the Andheri Road. It sounded almost an impossibility but there was no mistaking the music of their chorus. It appears that the hunt officials had been unusually quick in collecting the Pack together on the other side of the Railway, and when trotting past the village of Chuckla on their way to the customary second draw at Sahar, hounds quite unexpectedly picked up the scent of an outlying jackal, which was productive of a really magnificent hunt. How often is it the case in England that a fox found quite by chance in a hedgerow will prove to be an unusually fast and strong animal, and show rare determination in his endeavour to escape from a pack of pounds. The same conditions will apply almost invariably when a "traveller" is suddenly found in Salsette. It very rarely happens, say one in a couple of years, but when it does, those riders who happen to be anywhere near the pack are certain to have a grand gallop. The morning previous as soon as the hounds were so unexpectedly heard to be giving such decided tongue, all thoughts of second horses were at once forgotten, and we had to ride our hardest in the direction of the "music," if we were to get on any sort of terms with the pack at all. Hounds literally tore away from Chuckla, and skirting the village of Bhowanpuri, rushed through a very stiffly walled in enclosure close to the Andheri Road. When having once got into this enclosure it did not seem by any means an easy thing to get out, as the dark looking wall had certainly a very forbidding aspect. The ground however was firm on both sides and such a jump as this is just what a good hunter loves. Many of them yesterday morning took the obstacle in splendid style, delighting to show how they can leave such a fence behind them. Forward go the pack at rare speed along a large stretch of rice fields as far as the well known Backwater. With no hesitation they rush across this now almost dried up stream, through the Mango Tope beyond, and across the Kurla Road into the beautiful Powai Valley. Almost the whole length of this charming valley is traversed, and climbing a big hill at the far end of it, covered with very close jungle, the big lake of Powai comes into view, shining in all its glory in the early morning sun. A slight check occurs here, but the hunt is by no means finished yet, as first one hound and then another picks up the scent again and the chase is continued through acres and acres of plantations of aloes. Holding to the scent with most creditable fortitude the pack works on across the valley of Marole, and up through the pass in the hills beyond the famous caves. By this time the pace had of necessity somewhat slackened but the hunt was carried on a long distance into the open woods near Goregaum. Eventually the scent failed, and the Pack was consequently unable to obtain their reward, but the run we had had would undoubtedly take a deal of beating. In working out the country traversed from a map, the gallop must have been a full 8 miles in length. Both horses and hounds showed distinct signs of the sternness of the chase on their return to the Jackal Club. It is really wonderful in this trying climate what gameness a good horse and a good pack of hounds will show, as it must be remembered this hard and fast gallop was after our horses had had their early morning freshness taken out of them by the first run to the Railway.

JACKAL.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Carabiniers vs. Durhams.

WIN FOR THE FORMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 9.

For the third time the Carabiniers met the Durhams yesterday in the Murray Tournament Semi-finals. Eventually, after a most exciting game they beat their opponents by two goals to one. The Carabiniers played exceedingly well, their centre half particularly being mainstay of the team. Private Lye was excellent in the back division.

The Durhams played well

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE WRECK OF THE BERLIN.

Additional Lives Saved.

RELIEF FUND OPENED.

London, February 23, 6-40 a.m.—Three more of the Berlin survivors have been saved.

Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, husband, of Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, accompanied the rescuers and encouraged them throughout.

A fund for the relief of those who have suffered by the disaster has been opened at Harwich. The Great Western Railway Company has contributed £500 to the fund.

REMAINDER OF SURVIVORS RESCUED.

Lifeboat Men Indefatigable.

London, February 23, 5-5 p.m.—The whole of the 15 persons who were on Thursday evening reported alive on the Berlin have been rescued.

Among the survivors are six women. These include Fraulein Buttel and Fraulein Gaebber (previously incorrectly cabled as Gosbel, two actresses who were at first reported among the victims.

After the forepart of the Berlin broke away and carried with it many who were standing around the funnel, the survivors took refuge in the remains of the stern smokeroom, but their numbers were gradually diminished. Many were washed out by the waves, and several were frozen to death, while scores were drowned inside the saloon.

Eleven persons were rescued yesterday afternoon by the lifeboat men, who waded into the water breast-high during a temporary lull in the storm and formed a human chain from the pier-head to the wreck. The waves often overwhelmed the leader, but he held on to the woodwork of the Berlin, and eleven of the survivors slid into his arms and were passed along the chain of men to the boats.

The sea was calmer this morning, and the wreck was more approachable, with the result that the lifeboat men were able to reach three German women who feared to leave yesterday. The rescuers lowered the women into a boat by means of a rope and took them ashore.

Many bodies of victims have been recovered. Included among these are the bodies of a steward and a child. The child had been consigned to the steward's charge by its mother, and when the steward's body was washed ashore the dead child was clasped in his arms.

Mrs. Ruthven, wife of Captain Ruthven, master of the steamer Dunstan, was among the victims. The Dunstan passed Voorne Island just after the disaster occurred, and Captain Ruthven was not aware that his wife's dead body was in the waters close by.

SNOWSTORMS IN SWITZERLAND.

Eleven Persons killed by an Avalanche.

London, February 23.—A snowstorm, lasting for twenty hours, has been experienced in Switzerland.

At Vallorbe an avalanche occurred and killed eleven persons. Eight other persons were frozen to death in the same district.

OCEAN DISASTERS.

Two unknown vessels lost.

London, February 23.—A large unknown steamer was seen to founder in the North Sea in the recent storms.

An unknown Norwegian sailing vessel has been wrecked on the west coast of Jutland Peninsula in Denmark.

Eighteen of the crew, after clinging to the rigging, for some time, were drowned.

"MENDING" THE LORDS.

The New Bill.

London, February 23.—The "Times," commenting upon the Bill introduced for the reform of the House of Lords, says the measure will, if it becomes law, give the House greater stability of composition and make it a more effective political organisation.

A less definitely one-sided character from a party point of view, the "Times" continues, is given to the House under the Bill, and this, it considers, will give the Lords greater authority with the country.

It will be difficult, the "Times" adds for the House of Commons to reject the measure if members contemplate appealing to the electors largely on the cry of interference by a body of unrepresentative hereditary legislators.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. Louis Botha Premier.

London, February 24.—Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that the new Transvaal Ministry has been formed as follows:—

Mr. Louis Botha, Premier and Minister for Native Affair.
Mr. Smuts, Colonial Secretary.
Mr. Cullinan, Minister for Lands and Public Works.
Mr. H. C. Hull, Treasurer.
Mr. De Villiers, Minister for Justice.
Mr. Riesick, Minister for Mines.
All the Ministers are members of Het Volk.
Mr. Andries Stokestoom, who is also a member of Het Volk, is the Government candidate for the Speakership of the new Legislative Assembly

TRAGIC TALE OF THE SEA.

Barque Carnarvon Castle Burned.

VESSEL ABANDONED IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Perth, Monday 25.—The sea is still full of tragedy At 8 o'clock yesterday morning there clambered on to Victoria Quay at Fremantle, more dead than alive eleven men comprising, the chief officer, nine sailors, and one apprentice—part of the crew of the abandoned iron ship Carnarvon Castle, which took fire in the Indian Ocean on January 31, whilst on a voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne. Strangely coincident with the arrival of the boat at Fremantle was the receipt of intelligence shortly afterwards that another boat containing the captain, second officer, and all but two of the rest of the crew from the ill-fated ship had reached Cape Naturaliste.

It appears that the Carnarvon Castle, which had a full general cargo, was in lat, 42 S, long 103 E, on the last day of January when a fire was discovered in the amidships hold. After battling with the outbreak for five hours the crew were forced to abandon the ship, the flames having spread with such alarming rapidity. The ship's company went into two of the lifeboats, the captain and second officer and 14 of the crew going in one and the chief officer and ten men in the other. Both boats kept company for the first seven days, but after that they lost sight of each other. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the boat which reached Fremantle was seen outside the harbour by Dominic. Patrick, a lumper who was fishing from a small boat. The men signalled to him for water, which they were badly in need of Patrick fortunately had a bottle of water with him and he gave this to the man, who divided it between them. He then brought them into the river, and Dr. Hope was communicated with. The men who were unable to walk, were lifted into cabs and driven to the Sailors' Home, except an A. B. named William Martin, whose condition was so serious that he had to be conveyed to the hospital by Coxswain Fry.

Soon after the boat reached Fremantle Water-P C. Hines, who was on duty at Victoria Quay, seeing the pitiable condition of her crew, engaged cabs to take the men to the Sailors' Rest. At the same time, he notified the main station and called for Dr. Hope.

The men who reached Fremantle yesterday are accommodated at the Sailors' Rest in the large social hall, except the chief officer, who was so ill that special provision had to be made for him and the man Martin, who is in hospital. The rest, despite all they have gone through, and the effects on their hands and faces of the sun and salt water, appear to be very cheerful. Their diet yesterday was arrowroot and milk. During yesterday afternoon some were able to move about, while others had not the strength to do so. The men were supplied by Supt. Hopkins with tobacco, pipes, and cigarettes, and they thoroughly enjoyed a smoke, although unable to walk.

Captain Irvine, Harbourmaster, has taken charge of the ship's boat and its contents.

Mr. Payne, Lloyd's agent was busying himself during the afternoon in connection with the incident.

Some idea of the weak state of the men can be gauged from the fact that they had to be assisted into the hot baths provided for them.

For some little time after the arrival of the boat at Fremantle both the men and the local authorities were ignorant of the safety of their second boat, and arrangements were made for the despatch of the Government steamer Penguin to search for the remainder of the crew and for the patrol of the coast by the police, but these were subsequently cancelled on intelligence being received of the arrival of the second boat in Geographe Bay.

THE COOK'S SENSATIONAL STORY.

Andrew Anderson, cook of the abandoned ship, stated to a press representative yesterday afternoon.

"On January 31 the Carnarvon Castle, a full-rigged ship of 1,642 tons, bound from Liverpool to Melbourne, with a general cargo, and owned by Robert Thomas & Co., Great Crosshall-street Liverpool, lay becalmed in the Indian Ocean. I had just finished serving the tea in the cabin at 5 o'clock and went to the galley, which was fore-ward of the main mast. I then saw smoke issuing from the main ventilator, and through one seam of the deck between the main hatch and the galley. I reported the circumstance immediately to Mr. Roberts, the second mate, who was on watch, Mr. Davis and the captain being at tea. Mr. Roberts, in turn, at once reported the outbreak of fire to the captain. I next went to the forecastle, and told the crew there was a fire in the held. By this time the captain and chief officer had come fore-ward, and the captain ordered the covering to be taken off the main hatch, and at once directed the crew to jettison some cargo, which was of a general character. Pumps were immediately rigged and manned, and water from buckets was thrown in. The deck between the main hatch and the galley was torn up in two places on each side of the galley house in order the better to cope with the fire. Meantime two sailors, Irvine and Davis, went into the hold to play the water on the fire, while several other men were engaged in pouring water down the holes that had been made in the deck. The fire seemed to come from the lower 'tween deck. At any rate all hands fought the fire till 10 to 10 that night, but to no purpose. The flames spread so rapidly that before we ceased the whole 'tween deck from the bows to the main-mast was one mass of fire and the heat was so terrific that all hands were driven to the after-deck, all more or less severely burned and singed. The captain at last, realising the hopelessness of saving the ship, ordered the two main lifeboats to be provisioned and watered and get ready. Fortunately it was still a dead calm, the vessel not making a mile an hour. The steward John Jones, a native of North Wales, who is in the other boat and myself and two or three other men, got the provisions and water. In the two boats there was put about 55 gallons of water 25 gallons in ours and 30 gallons in the captain's boat. Two bags of biscuits were also placed in each boat, together with 56lb, of preserved Australian mutton and beef. It was new finally decided to abandon the ship, and the boats were forthwith launched. This was just after 10 p. m. Both boats stood by the ship all night. The vessel was soon

WRAPPED IN FLAMES

from stem to stern, and from deck to truck, and made a splendid, if terrible and awe-inspring, sight, the flames lighting up the sea for miles. At about midnight the main-mast fell aft against the mizzen, and carried the mizzen topgallant mast overboard. The yards, six in number on the foremast were the next to go, these falling on the deck, and each breaking in two By daylight the ship was a smouldering hulk, and clouds of steam were rising from her red-hot sides where the ocean touched them. The captain by this time concluded that it would be,

IMPOSSIBLE TO BOARD THE SHIP AGAIN,

and accordingly gave us orders to shape a course E, by N. 1/2 N., and to make the best speed for a Cape Leeuwin about 1,100 miles distance. Each boat was 22ft. long and 5ft. beam, and lugger-rigged. with a jib. Our boat made considerably more headway than the captain's for the first six days, and we had to put back several times in order to keep him company. The weather during this time was moderate, except one 24 hours' stiff blow from the N. E. On the night of our seventh day out a strong breeze sprang up from the northward, both boats then heading E.N.E., and a mile separating them. Each carried an ordinary red circular danger light, made fast to the rigging. At 2 o'clock next morning we could not see the light in the captain's boat, though we had seen it just before hail a mile to leeward of us. We then hove-to, and waited for daylight, and stood back on a south-west track about three miles looking for the captain's boat, but with no success. When we last saw her she was steering the same course as our boat. We then kept on our course, varying it only to N. E. on account of currents. Up to this time we had averaged about 28 or 29 miles a day. As soon as the ship was abandoned we were put on close rations, 2lb. of meat and meal per day among the eleven men, and two condensed milk tins of water a man a day. Before we parted from the captain's boat we gave the occupants of the latter about 36lb. of meat out of our boat, as there were five more men in that craft to be provided for than in ours. Soon after we resumed our course a strong breeze sprang up from the S. W., which necessitated our being hove-to for no less than 40 hours, with a heavy sea running and it was only with great difficulty that the boat was so manœuvred as to prevent it being swamped several times the wind continued for the next two days in the same quarter, but not so hard so we were able to make a fairly good run. On the night of the eleventh day the S. W. wind strengthened to a gale, and all our bread was spoiled by a sea coming over the bow, and we had to heave-to from 18 to 20 hours.

STARVATION WAS THEN FACING US,

and the water, too, was running short, each man having about half a milk tin a day, which I served out. We had now only meat to eat and the biscuits, which were sodden with salt water. We then began to drink salt water, and one man, Bevan, was taken ill, but recovered. I used to drink eight or ten swallows of salt water every 24 hours. Each swallow was not more than a spoonful, and attribute our not being the worse for this indulgence to the small quantity imbibed. To get on with the voyage. The weather was moderate until the last three days before we reached Fremantle, when there was a stiff S. S. W. wind. Just before we got this breeze we were becalmed for a day, and a big shark, 14ft long, was swimming around the boat for about three hours, but we did not dare to touch him. The crew in the boat were divided into three watches. In bad weather I steered myself. We sighted approaching smoke from two steamers. The last, as we have just learned, was the smoke of the Grantala, but she did not see us. We were then about 50 miles from the coast, coming under full sail, with a stiff breeze. During last night we were off Rottnest, and burned two blue lights, but they were not observed. This morning at 4 o'clock, we had rounded the island, and started the run across to Fremantle. We were not seen until just outside the harbour when a fisherman, Domitile Patrick, came to us and gave us a bottle of water, which we drank eagerly. He then piloted us to Victoria Quay, where the officers of the Charon brought us water and whisky, one drink for each man. We were

UTTERLY EXHAUSTED.

When we climbed on the wharf we fell down, being unable to stand on our legs, having suffered terrible privations and much from exposure, loss of sleep, hunger thirst, and being continually wet through made our cup of endurance full to more than replenishing. We had no change of clothing as we were not allowed to take any of our things with us in the lifeboat.

"Captain Irvine sent us up here, where we are being splendidly treated. None of us have closed our eyes for the last three days and nights. During the gale on the eleventh day we several times thought we were lost, and more than once had almost given up hope."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

Colonel Georges of the 28th Cavalry has been permitted to vacate the Command of that Regiment from the 1st of March, 1907.

Lt. Coates of the 87th Punjabis is appointed Assistant Commandant in the Assam Military Police.

Colonel Townshend of the Shropshire Light Infantry acts as Colonel on the Staff of the Fyrabad Brigade vice Colonel Wheatley who vacated.

Lieut H. F. Macartney of the 6th Jats is permitted to retire from the 28th of January, 1907.

Lieut Simpson of the 94th Infantry is permitted to resign the service from the 9th of March, 1907.

Brigadier General Anderson, Commanding the Ferozepore Brigade, is granted six months' leave out of India.

The posting of Lieut Colonel Dumbleton, R. E, to the Indian Establishment is cancelled.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, arrived in Madras on Thursday from Calcutta, He was met at the Beach Railway Station by Colonel H. L. Dawson, Commanding the Madras Brigade, Major T. E. Fowle, Brigade-Major, Captain C. D. Field, Garrison Quarter Master and Major G. C. Glyn, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, and drove to Government House, Guindy.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Colonial Office has issued a Blue-book [Cd. 3308] containing "Correspondence Relating to Legislation affecting Asiatics in the Transvaal." This correspondence deals mainly with the questions raised by the deputation from British Indians resident in the Transvaal who came to England last autumn to lay the grievances of their community before the Imperial Government—questions which were discussed at the time in our columns. As a result largely of the representations made by Messrs. Gandhi and Ally, Lord Elgin informed the Governor of the Transvaal on November 29 that his Majesty's Government could not in the meantime sanction the Ordinance submitted by the Transvaal Government. The chief objections entertained by his Majesty's Government are set forth in the following passages of Lord Elgin's despatch:—

In your despatch of May 21st you submitted the drafts of two Ordinances which you proposed, subject to may concurrence, to introduce into the Legislative Council; and you requested me to communicate my decision to you by telegraph. The view which I then took of the question was clearly indicated in my telegram, No. 1, of July 4. It was impossible for me to regard the proposals embodied in the draft Ordinances submitted to me as, in themselves, affording an adequate measure of relief from the disabilities to which British Indians are subject in the Transvaal. It was clear to me that they fall far short of the reforms which her late Majesty's Government repeatedly pressed upon the Government of the late South African Republic, and that they did not contain more than an instalment of the measures of relief which had been advocated by my predecessor. I was, however, fully alive to the considerations which you urged as to the state of local feeling in the colony and the inexpediency of forcing through in the last Session of the existing Legislature and by means of the official majority a measure which would be condemned by the public opinion of the Transvaal. I, therefore, accepted your proposals on the understanding that they would improve the position of the British Indians now resident in the Transvaal, not, indeed, to the extent which I could have desired, but in an appreciable degree; and I was content to hope that the future responsible Government of the colony would, of its own free will, ultimately carry the same policy a stage further.

But at the present time the position is by no means so simple as it was when I approved your original proposals. The two draft Ordinances which you submitted have been replaced by a single Ordinance; their provisions have been entirely redrafted, and in regard to some points, at any rate, the alterations affect the substance as well as the form. I have never for a moment doubted that your own intentions and the intentions of your advisers, have been to improve, by means of this legislation, the position of British Indians in the colony, and I was at pains to impress this fact upon the members of the deputation which waited upon me on the 8th inst. But I am bound to give a careful and sympathetic consideration to the representations of those whom it has been my object to benefit. Messrs Gandhi and Ally have come to this country as the representatives of the British Indian Association and though I have been informed that the British Indian community in the Transvaal does not accept them with complete unanimity as its spokesmen, I must, in the absence of stronger evidence to the contrary, regard them as really representative of the majority of their compatriots. They have protested against the Ordinance, not on the ground that it affords inadequate relief, but on the ground that it actually aggravates the disabilities from which they at present suffer and they have urged that the retention unamended of the provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885 would be preferable to the allowance of the new Ordinance.

It is, of course, possible that the British Indians have formed a mistaken view of their own interests in opposing this Ordinance, but it is not easy for me to urge them to accept as advantageous a measure which they repudiate as detrimental to their interests.

I have received from you a number of telegrams reporting resolutions which have been passed by various municipalities and other bodies in the Transvaal in favour of the Ordinance. I have not failed to attach due weight to these expressions of the opinion of the white community in the Transvaal, and I fully understand your desire that the matter should not be left in suspense longer than is necessary. But in a question of such importance and difficulty a hasty decision is impossible, and I must, therefore, ask you carefully to consider this despatch and to favour me with a further expression of your own opinion upon the question, in view of the strong and as I gather somewhat unexpected opposition with which the Ordinance has been met by the majority of the Indian community.

Lord Selborne replied in a despatch dated Johannesburg, January 14:—

I regret very much the decision to which his Majesty Government has come in regard to this Ordinance, for two reasons in particular:—

(1) Because it was intended to carry out definite pledges which I have more than once publicly given (as I understood with your concurrence) that the Government would maintain, as regards Asiatic immigration, the condition existing prior to the war pending the establishment of responsible government;

(2) Because I am very apprehensive of the results which may arise when the new Legislature deals with the question, as it will be driven very shortly to do.

After dealing with points of detail raised in Lord Elgin's despatch and controverting various statements made by the deputation, Lord Selborne proceeds:—

On the question of the position of Asiatics who were settled in the colony before the war the deputation contended that the Ordinance provided no substantial amelioration of the disabilities of which they complain. I do not claim that their position would have been substantially improved by the minor amendments of the law to which they refer. These amendments were in themselves desirable and the opportunity was taken to give effect to them. But I claim that the policy on which the Ordinance was based would have resulted in a permanent and substantial improvement in the position of those Asiatics by definitly recognising their rights in respect of residence in the colony and by allaying to a great extent the dread which is entertained by the European community of a large increase in the Asiatic population.

The strong prejudice which exists here against any removal of existing restrictions on the residence and trading of Asiatics rests largely on the fears which are almost universally entertained of extensive Asiatic immigration which the community feels itself powerless to control. If these fears were removed and the people felt that they have the means of protecting themselves from Asiatic immigration on a large scale, I consider that public opinion would be much more willing to recognise the claim of those Asiatics who have settled in the country. Until that is accomplished, I see no grounds for hoping for a more favourable attitude on the part of the European community to any proposal for removing any of the disabilities of which the Asiatics now complain.

Much as I regret such an attitude on the part of the European colonists against the subjects of his Majesty Indian Empire, I am bound to ask his Majesty's Government not to dismiss it as more unreasoning prejudice without careful consideration of the conditions from which it arises.

Every patriotic South African looks forward to the establishment of a large and vigorous European population here. It is indeed, the object with which all his hopes for the future of a country are bound up. Recognizing as he must the existence of a large native population and its natural development, he yet sees ample room for the growth of a European population in the extension of agriculture, industries and trade. The immigration of an Asiatic population off a large scale he regards as a menace to the realization of his ideal. He sees already in Natal a picture which impresses even the casual observer of the rapidity with which the Asiatic is filling a place in trade and now even in agriculture, which otherwise would have afforded scope for a growing European population. He sees the same process at work in the Transvaal more slowly at present, but capable as he believes, of rapid acceleration. He is quite willing to recognize the claims which British Indians naturally have on his Majesty's Government, but he protests against, and is prepared to resist, those claims when they involve the peopling of his country which he believes to be fitted to be the home of a strong European nation with a people who can never be anything to him but an alien race. Moreover, as is natural in an undeveloped country, he feels that every accession to the alien population, which represents to him the negation of his hopes for the future of his country, is irrevocable and accelerates the progress of the evil.

I fully realize the heavy responsibility which rests on his Majesty's Government in respect of any restriction or disabilities which are imposed on subjects of this Majesty's Indian Empire. It is my duty, however, to put before them as clearly as I can the feelings of the people of the Transvaal in regard to a question which most vitally affects the future of the colony and to beg that the most earnest consideration of his Majesty's Government may be given to those feelings and to the conditions which give rise to them.

The question of how (if at all) Asiatic immigration is to be limited is one which will have to be dealt with by the responsible Government. It is not touched by the Ordinance now under consideration. That Ordinance was intended to enable the Government to maintain, as far as possible, the regard to the numbers of the Asiatic population, the condition existing before the war, pending a settlement of the larger question of immigration. I am confident that without some such amendment of existing law the "status quo" cannot be maintained and that I cannot make good the pledges which I have given on that point.

For that reason and because I am still of opinion that the Ordinance is not unnecessarily harassing or in any sense degrading to those Asiatics who are lawfully resident here I regret the decision of his Majesty's Government.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RIVIERA MODELS HERALD SPRING FASHIONS.

One of the very first signs of the approaching spring is the display of Riviera millinery in all the shop windows, and although the weather at present does not permit of straw hats and spring flowers, still it gives us a feeling as if the winter were nearing its end, and we can amuse ourselves by studying the novel creations that are to be seen, sometimes by the passers-by, but mostly in the inner precincts, where the newest delights are portrayed in all their fresh glory. To anyone accustomed to mark every varying detail there are already many novel ideas launched for the spring, which are likely to meet with general approval. Amongst the innovations the long side movement is the most decided, and is peculiarly smart, but the hair must be dressed to perfection, or the effect is disastrous in the extreme, and instead of "chic" the word "dowdy" expresses most graphically the result.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

Either the trimmings are kept flat or they are much exaggerated, and the whole crown massed with feathers and flowers. Ribbons and velvet are favourite materials; likewise gold and silver tissue ribbons, which combined with black are highly popular. A quaint model, specially designed amongst others by a famous French house, is of flat pleated taffeta, the shape more or less like a fireman's helmet on one side, and worn flat on the head; the long, back brim is very original. Just a little beyond the centre front the brim takes a sudden curve upwards, and a black velvet bow rests on the wavy effect. This brim is bound all round with corded velvet, and twisted silver tissue and black velvet form the trimming of the round bell-like crown; a very long ostrich feather falls over the upturned side, and reaches to shoulder at the back. This feather is held in position by an inlaid buckle.

GREEN WHEAT-EARS.

Quite a contrast to this, but destined for the same blonde wearer, is a tiny toque made of green wheat-ears, and finished on one side with loops of simulated grass blades, and worn off the face and slightly side-tilted. This is an exception, for most of the models are worn straight, but much off the face. If this mode gains ground sunshades will shortly be brought into requisition, for the sun will very soon change the colour of blonde complexions. New millinery colours are in artistic blending of two distinct shades. Moss green and tomato, Nile blue and tobacco brown reseda and palest fawn—these are some of those that are selected; China and Japanese blue straw mob-cap shapes, with full rosettes of pale green tulle and touches of green and blue ribbons, look quite delightful.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR SILVER.

Where will the Price Stop?

In a report to the Washington Bureau of Manufactures the United States Consul-General in India states that the total amount of silver sent to India for circulation in 1905 was £7,500,000, and for 1906 up to September 27, £12, 500,000. This increase may be ascribed to the activity of trade. It is worthy of note that India absorbed about one-half of the 1905 total production of silver. She used more silver than the United States produced, nearly 59,0 0,000 oz. When it is considered that India takes half of the total output, which is 170,0 0,000 oz., and that 60,000,000 oz are used in the arts, it is not surprising that the remainder of 25,000,000 oz. for the monetary supply of the world has nearly doubled in price within a comparatively short space of time. India will continue to require more and more silver as the trade increases, and if the needs of China and other silver-using countries also increase their demand, where will the increase in price of silver stop? India produces no silver, and must depend on the mines of other countries for this metal, and the fact that she absorbs so large a portion of the total output makes her an important factor in any consideration of the future of silver.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

The depression from Persia has entered North-west India where the barometer has fallen very rapidly and disturbance has given precipitation to extreme North of India and Baluchistan. Heavy cloud covers the Punjab frontier province and Kashmir; but the skies are clearing in Baluchistan.

In the South-west Bay the weather is still considerably disturbed. Rain occurred in Trincomalee and Negapatam while the former station reports very high sea.

In Burma, North-east India, Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies are generally clear. Sibsagar had a very light fall of rain.

In North-west India precipitation occurred to the extreme North and Baluchistan, the principal amounts being Sonemarg ½ inch; Dras, Minimarg, Cherat, Peshawar and Chaman, ½ inch, Quetta 1 inch.

The skies are completely overcast in the Punjab, Frontier Province and Kashmir and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the division.

In the Peninsular rain has fallen at Negapatam. Cloud increased in the Eastern and Southern districts, the skies now being moderately overcast in these areas, but clear elsewhere. Precipitation is probable, in Kashmir, Frontier Province, greater part of the Punjab. Rain is likely in the Southeast Peninsular.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 9TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds are north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of both maximum and minimum have been generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Cuddapah and the lowest 52° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Lahore, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather has become cloudy in the extreme south. Winds are of cyclonic character on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon and the sea was rising at 8 a. m. this morning at Madras. These are indications of suspicious weather off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay. Elsewhere weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Burma Summary of the rice-crop forecast for the month of January 1907.

On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 9·7 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

The area under rice cultivation in the 15 principal rice-producing districts is now reported to be 6,974,751 acres, or 13,804 acres less than the area reported last month. The anna estimates have been received in Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, Thaton and Amherst, and increased in Ma-ubin and Myaungmya. The crop is reported to be threshing out light in Amherst, The net result is a decrease of 28,500 tons in the exportable surplus which is now estimated at 2,345,500 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 39,754,000 cwts. of cleaned rice.

DANIEL CHEMEC, who keeps a beerhouse opposite the Nazareth Church in Berlin, named his establishment "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and painted on the signboard over his door a picture of the Hebrew sitting at ease among the lions. The police came along, says the "Chronicle," and told Daniel that his sign and picture were calculated to offend religious susceptibilities, and ordered their removal. "Daniel in the" might remain, but "Lions' Den" and the picture had to go.

MR JOHN AYNSLEY, of Longton, "the Grand Old Man of the Potteries," who, when a boy, worked twelve hours a day for one shilling a week, and has just died, leaving a large fortune, was a man of the most generous nature. There is a story that once, when appealing for a charitable object, he was offered a pig by a Trentham farmer, if he would drive it to Longton. Mr. Aynsley accepted the challenge, drove the animal through the streets amid a scene of enthusiasm, and sold it for a good sum.

BY THE WAY.

MORE CHEAP CLASSICS.

Another new series of reprints entitled the "Sisley-Books" is announced for publication early in March by Messrs. Sisley's Ltd., and will sell at the uniform price of One Shilling net. Twenty titles will be launched simultaneously in cloth gilt with gilt top, specially designed end papers and frontispieces and deckle edges. A choice antique paper will be used and the type will be larger and clear with wide margins. The format is to be 6½ X 4. A very popular list of books has been chosen including "The Idylls of the King", "Salammbo", "The Maxims of Napoleon", "Asmodeus", "Wuthering Heights", "Count Grammont's Memoirs", "Nelson's Letters", "Sheridan's Plays," "Rousseau's Confessions," etc. The publishers claim that the Sisley Books are a triumph of cheap literature; the new Shilling Series will be eagerly looked for.

THE NOVEL BOOKS.

As a companion series to their well-known "Panel-Books" Messrs. Sisley's Ltd, have in preparation for March publication a charming series devoted to Standard fiction to be known as the "Novel-Books" They will be bound in purple lambskin with a chaste fleur-de-lys design in 22 carat gold and will have full gilt edges, special endpapers and book-plate, coloured frontispieces and title pages, and silk bookmark. The first twelve "Novel-Books" will include such favourites as "Wuthering Heights", "The Black Tulip," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Salammbo," "Christie Johnstone," "Oliver Twist," "Sapho," "A Sentimental Journey," "Silas Marner," "Tales from the Decamerone," and "Cranford," The price of each volume is to be Half-a crown net.

IS THE HALF CROWN NOVEL A SUCCESS?

There is much curiosity to know what success has been secured by the new experiment of publishing "Six Shilling" Novels at the low price of Half a crown net. So far as Messrs. Sisley's Ltd., are concerned we are authorised to state that it has been a complete success, the orders from all parts having been phenomenal, further reprint being demanded, one noteworthy feature being the stream of orders from the smaller country book-sellers who rarely stock the average six shilling novel. Some of the old fashioned book-sellers are naturally prejudiced against the innovation but the up-to-date dealer, recognising the trend of events, has bought in hundreds and in some cases thousands where he only bought in dozens previously. There is no doubt that Half a crown is a popular price with that vast public not reached by the circulating libraries. Hence the immediate success of Messrs. Sisley's bold move.

GHOST WORDS.

Dr. Murray, by tracing the mysterious word "bream" to a misprint for "ocean," which Stevenson wrote, has added to an already formidable list of what Professor Skeat has called "ghost words." He has a record of over a hundred such words which have no real existence, A misprint; or a word wrongly written by an author, finds its way into print; it is used without criticism or examination, and is included in the dictionary. Then somebody wants its etymology or challanges that given, and the experts have a happy day in tracking it, through its manifold journeys, back to the source. Such a word is "abacot," defined by Webster as "the cap of state formerly used by English kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns." But the vigilant Dr. Murray finds that the word is a mistake for "by-cocket," which is the correct word. Nevertheless "abacot" still stands in one modern dictionary, illustrated with a woodcut to shew what the non-existent abacot is.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

A comparison of old editions of Scott's "Monastery" with one of later date will reveal a slight alteration in the text of a sentence in the tenth chapter. For the word "morse" another is substituted. A tale of comedy attaches to the word which has gone. "Hardened wretch," says Father Eustace, "art thou but this instant delivered from death, and dost thou so soon morse thoughts of slaughter?" The origin of the word "morse" seems sorely to have troubled the etymologists. Two learned correspondents of "Notes and Queries," Mr. Wheatley tells us, accounted for the word. One explained it as "to prime," as when one primes a musket, from O. Fr. "amorce," powder for the touchhole (Cotgrave); and the other by "to bite" (Lat. "mordere"), hence "to indulge in biting, stinging, or gnawing thoughts of slaughter." On the other side were those who said that the word was a misprint for something else. "That the word as a misprint should have been printed and read by millions for fifty years without being challenged and altered exceeds the bounds of probability," exclaimed the apologists for morse. But when the manuscript was examined, there, "nurse" was the word, plainly written.

THE PENITENT PRISONER.

Mr. Gladstone, in causing the release of a man said to have been unjustly sentenced to imprisonment, has had the privilege of doing that which, under different circumstances, his father had to get another to do for him. Forty-four years ago, when the Grand Old Man was Chancellor of the Exchequer, a man made an attempt to blackmail him. Gladstone at once gave him into custody, prosecuted, and had him sent to prison. But though the man was; scoundrel. Galdstone was mindful of his helplessness, and caused him to be defended by counsel at his trial. Afterwards he did not forget him. He inquired, some time later of the governor of the prison how the man was conducting himself and received a satisfactory report. Thereupon Gladstone wrote to Palmerston who had this time was at the Home Office begging that the culprit should be released. And that was done. There was no worldly wisdom in it, says his biographer, adding, "But, then, what are people Christians for?"

ECHOES.

Reading General Kuropatkin's remarkable apologia we see the veil which screens the story of war drawn aside. The cowardice of the rank-and-file of the Russian forces is now for the first time made clearly apparent. We were told that they all fought well, in spite of their officers' inefficiency. But in the Russian Army was as large a proportion of men with no stomach for a fight as every other great battle has discovered. Wellington had under him at Waterloo some of the greatest cowards that ever shouldered a musket. These were not Britons; they were the mixed masses of other nationalities. It is only necessary to change the nationality of the men, and Kuropatkin's report of desertions might apply to Waterloo. Substitute the name of Grouchy for that of Kaulbars, and put the signature of Napoleon in place of Kuropatkin's, and the reports become in result interchangeable. That which they should not have done both men did; the thing most required of them they left undone—that is, if the statements of their leaders be accepted as wholly accurate.

COWARDS.

There can be no doubt as to the resemblance between affairs at the rear of Kuropatkin's army and Wellington's. After reading the dismal story of the Russian general, that at an eye-witness at Waterloo may be studied. "The roads," says Mitchell, were crowded with broken carriage, wounded men, dismounted dragoons, and an innumerable train of followers and attendants, whose very existence had hardly before been suspected. The soldiers of some of the foreign corps attended a wounded comrade in whole bands; one man carried the sufferer's cap, another his musket, a third his knapsack; and the bleeding invalid himself was often supported by as many friends as could possibly assist him Most of these compassionate persons forgot to return to the field." Another witness speaks of seeing stacks of arms piled, showing that whole companies of certain regiments had marched off the field. Wellington described exactly the same thing as having happened on the French side

A PORTENTOUS MOMENT.

The constant stream of desertions to the rear of the British Army might have had disastrous result. When the leading files of Ziethen's Prussians first caught sight of the battlefield they looked down on a mass of men scurrying away from the fight. Without hesitation the Prussians turned about-face and doubled back at a trot in their tracks. A staff officer galloped with all possible speed to the front to ascertain the meaning of this untoward movement. The Prussians believed, he found, that what they saw was the spectacle of the whole British left wing in full retreat. With great difficulty he shocked the tide of rearward fleeing men, and showed them that the British lines remained unbroken; that the men coming back were only stragglers and deserters. Then, and only then, did Ziethen consent to resume the advance. Even the fact that Kaulbars fought with one Japanese army in mistake for an entirely different one is paralleled by an event at Waterloo, where a force drifted from point to point in the fight throughout the day, always mistaking its objective, and never struck a blow.

GRADUATED PERILS.

Those who have not already taken out insurance policies to cover risk in respect of liability for accident to servants may be interested to know how the companies estimate the dangers. The top place, it is scarcely surprising to find, is held by the chauffeur. Indemnification for liability in his case costs fifteen shillings per annum. The gamekeeper, the stud-groom, and the engineer, are the next in cost—half a sovereign per year per man. The steward, gardener, coachman, and groom can be insured at five shillings each. Half that sum suffices for each domestic, who in this matter is on the same footing with the private secretary, the typist and the clerk. Proprietors of businesses must be surprised to find that assistants of bakers and in shops for the sale of butter and eggs and ironmongery cost twice the premium demanded for waiters and waitresses and the assistants of confectioners drapers, milliners, photographers, stationers, and tailors. The corn-chandler pays 7s. 6d. per head—thrice as much as the confectioner—but the greengrocer's person to compensate a calling as that of the pork-butcher and cheese by dealer with except upon a 15s. 6d. basis.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Nejaf, 2853 tons, Captain Eden sailed on Saturday for Jeddah, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Terrier, 1007 tons Captain H Nielsen sailed on Saturday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Manston 2623 tons, Captain C Edwards arrived in harbour on Saturday from Barry via Portsaid in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons Captain T L Molony P R G S arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Jeddah, with 587 pilgrims.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1714 tons, Captain P Holdt arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Durban &c, with a general cargo and 22 cabin and 92 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford R N R, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E Mostenth, Mr O Macbore, Mr and Mrs Williams, Mr Compton, Mr K Saugar, Mr J S Turkington, Mr Burjorji, Mr McNiel and 185 deck.

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IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

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THE SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Whatever may be thought of the American somersaulting motor-car as a public performance, it is certainly a triumph of scientific mechanics. The car, moving down a steeply inclined track, attains a velocity of 28 miles an hour. Leaving the track at the base of the incline it is shot into the air, and turns a complete somersault, before reaching a platform some feet off. The arrangements by which this remarkable feat is achieved are notable for their simplicity. The necessary gyrating impulse is given to the car as it reaches the base of the incline by the arrangement of the guiding rails in relation to the track itself. On the incline, which starts at a height of fifty feet from the ground, are a pair of broad tracks for the wheels of the car, and between these a pair of guide rails. The car is kept to these rails by four ball-bearing rollers, two in front, and two behind. The former press the sides of the rails, while the latter run in grooves on the tops of the same. This arrangement, combined with the sharp upward turn of the rails at the base of the incline, gives the car the necessary twisting impulse just as it leaps into the air. For the front wheels of the car remain on the tracks, while the hind ones are tilted up by the back rollers, which run on the top of the rails. As the centre of gravity of the car describes a parabola in the air, the car itself turns a slow somersault, moving through forty degrees for every two feet horizontal advance. Having turned completely round, it will have thus advanced nine feet, and a collapsible platform is placed at this distance to receive it. The car lands on this in a horizontal position, the force of the impact being taken up by the springs, and runs off it for some thirty or forty feet. The success of the affair consists in the careful adjustment of the pitch of the rails in relation to that of the track. The car must land on the platform all four wheels at once. Otherwise, as has been shown by actual occurence, the wheels first touching will be crushed, and the car damaged. An illustrated account of this interesting invention is given in the current number of the "Scientific American." To give the requisite "thrill," a human passenger is strapped into the car. Might not this, however, be dispensed with? Surely the wonder and interest of the performance would not be diminished by the substitution of a dummy.

MALE PREDOMINANCE.

I am prepared to maintain, writes C. W. S. in the Pall Mall Gazette the proposition that male predominance is a special and marked feature of the human species, though not peculiar to it. There can be no question that it is more marked in civilised man than in any of the lower animals. So far as its degree is concerned, at any rate, it has no equal elsewhere. Moreover, recent ethnologists are teaching us that this feature, which is so marked in the life of civilised man, was by no means so displayed in man during those earlier stages of his history which, as we may reasonably assume, are more or less faithfully represented by the lower races still extant. As for male dominance among the mammalia, it is in no way comparable with the overwhelming dominance of the male throughout the whole history of civilisation. Though wo may and do find larger and more powerful males amongst the lower mammals, yet the fact remains that no male brute maltreats his mate. Male predominance, as it is displayed by so-called civilised man, is not paralleled elsewhere.

LOOKING BACK.

If we go back to lower orders of life we find, in the first place, that numerically more than half of all living species fail to present us with any male sex at all. As far as I may judge, Lester Ward is perfectly correct when he says: "It therefore does not violence to language or to science to say that life begins with the female organism and is carried on a long distance by means of females alone. In all the different forms of asexual reproduction, from fission to parthenogenesis, the female may in this sense be said to exist alone and perform all the functions of life, including reproduction. In a word, life begins as female." The beginnings of the male sex were extremely humble, and for a very long period it remained in every way inferior to the female. The reader may recall instances species which display what Darwin called complemental males. But it is not only amongst the insects that male inferiority may be recognised, nor even only amongst the invertebrates. Male fishes, for instance, are commonly smaller than female, and even amongst the birds—which, as Ward says, "are the mainstay of the androcentric theory"—there are several large families as for instance the hawks, in which may superiority is rare, and the female is usually the larger and finer bird. Even amongst the rodent mammals we fail to detect any appreciable signs of male superiority.

WARD'S OPINIONS.

The term which Ward himself prefers to use is not male superiority, but "male efflorescence"—this phrase indicating the factitious character, so to speak, of male evolution. "The male side of nature," he says, "shot up and blossomed out in an unnatural, fantastic way cutting loose from the real business of life and attracting a share of attention wholly disproportionate to its real importance." If now we begin to ask the causes which have produced this "efflorescence" of the male we find them very largely in what Darwin called "sexual selection." For ages females have chosen males that possessed certain characters, such as size or beauty, or even sagacity. So far as beauty is concerned this is of course most strikingly illustrated amongst the birds, and next most markedly amongst the mammals. "We find that it is in the birds and mammals, the two latest classes, and the two that possess the longest phylogenetic ancestry, that the effects of sexual selection are the most marked. Here the struggle for size, strength, courage, and beauty reaches its maximum intensity, and begins in a sort of geometrical progression to augment and multiply all the secondary sexual characters of the male and to threaten the overthrow, at least for a time, of the long prevailing gynecarchy of the animal world."

WOMAN'S HANDICAP.

To this factor of male predominance, which has reached its greatest height in the case of mankind, we may perhaps add another, which is the obvious handicap of the female involved in her maternal activities—especially when we reach the mammals. It is in woman that this handicap has been the heaviest, for it is in her that the period of gestation is the longest found in nature—at any rate, in proportion to the body weight—and it is also in her that the natural period of lactation is the longest. In doing so much for the race she handicap herself more than ever as an individual. Yet more than this, the handicap is ga[in]vest for the women of the more civilised races, in which the burden of maternity is more severe, and it whon[ce] it among[st] the so-called civilised races, as we have seen, and not amongst savage peoples, that male predominance is most marked. That this predominance is an evil I, for one, can never doubt; but, on the other hand, I am equally unable to doubt that the mean's by which modern woman seeks to throw off the burden of her handicap are also evil. She may be advantaged as an individual, though even that I disbelieve, but I can discern no future for the race the women of which can no longer rank as mammalia in the full sense of that word. I am at one with the old-fashioned sentiment of Coleridge that:—

A mother is a mother still
The holiest thing alive.

WHEAT IN MUMMY COFFINS.

From time to time the statement has been made that wheat found with Egyptian mummies, and therefore presumably some thousands of years old, has germinated. No really well-authenticated case, however, seems to have been recorded. It remains merely, "they say":—

"they say
That here the torpid mummy wheat
Of Egypt bore a grain as sweet
As that which gilds the glebe of England."

And there is a general want of trustworthy experiments as to how long, and under what conditions, seeds retain the power of germination. The expriment of M. Alphonse Decandolle are classical, but neither very extensive nor very conclusive. Decandolle sowed seeds fifteen years old of 368 species of plants belonging to various orders. Out of these only the seeds of seventeen species came up, and comparatively few of each. A much longer life for the seed is permitted by the recent experiments of M. Paul Becquerel, an account of which he has communicated to the French Academie. The seeds of some 550 species, belonging to 30 natural orders, have been experimented with, and these had been kept in the Museum for periods of from 25 to 133 years. These seeds were washed in sterilised water, and himked when the intergument seemed too hard. They were then placed on moist "coton hydrophile" in a glass tank, and kept at a temperature of 28deg. C. Twelve seeds of each species were sown, and of the 550 species experimented with only 23 were represented by germinating seeds. Among these were two species of laburnam, one of mimosa, two of Acacia, three of lotus, one of lavatera, and one of stachy. Seeds from 30 to 60 years old of such species as poppies, tobacco, foxglove, etc., which have the reputation of being able to germinate when numbering their years by the hundred, did not grow at all. Of seeds more then forty years old some of acacia and cytisus germinated. It is inferred from the above experiments that dryness is essential for the preservation of the vitality of seeds.

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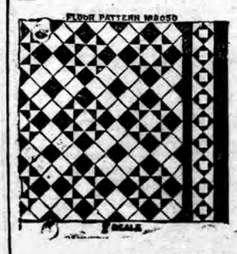

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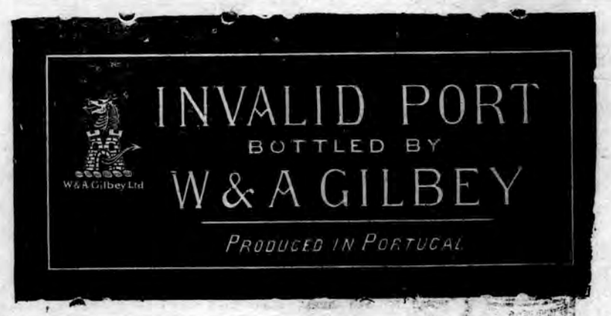

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